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THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

Burial of the Dead at the Trenches—The Allies send in a Flag of Truce—Its Acceptance and its Special Effects—End of the Truce and Resumption of the Cannonade.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE LONDON TIMES.

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, March 26

Early on Saturday morning a flag of truce was sent in by the Allies with a proposition to the Russians for an armistice to bury the dead, which were lying in numbers, five or six Russians to every Frenchman and Englishman, in front of the Round Tower and Mamelon, and, after some delay, an answer in the affirmative was returned, and it was arranged that two hours should be granted for collecting and carrying away the dead on both sides. The news spread through the camps, and the races which the Chasseurs d'Afrique had got up in excellent style were much taken off their attractions by the opportunity afforded to us of meeting our enemies on neutral ground.

All the ravines leading to the front trenches were crowded with officers, hastening on horse and foot down to the scene of so much hard fighting. The crests of the hills and the slopes in front of the batteries were covered with men, and they dotted the deadly interval between the batteries, which had been before occupied alone by thousands of tons of shot and fragments of shell, discharged by French, English, and Russians during this protracted siege. The day was beautifully bright and warm. White flags waved gently in the faint spring breeze above the embrasures of our batteries and from the Round Tower and Mamelon. Not a soul had been visible in front of the lines an instant before the emblems of peace were run up the flag-staffs, and a sullen gun from the Mamelon and a gust of smoke from Gordon's batteries had but a short time previously heralded the armistice.

The instant the flags were hoisted friend and foe swarmed out of the embrasures. The riflemen of the Allies and of the enemy rose from their lairs in the rifle pits and sauntered towards each other to behold their grim handiwork. The whole of the space between the Russian lines and our own was filled with groups of unarmed soldiery. Passing down by the Middle Picket Ravine, which is now occupied by the French, and which runs down in front of the Light Division camp, I came out upon the advanced French trench, within a few hundred yards of the Mamelon. The sight was strange beyond description. French, English, and Russian officers were walking about saluting each other courteously as they passed, and occasionally entering into conversation, and a constant interchange of little civilities, such as offering and receiving cigar lights, was going on in each little group. Some of the Russian officers were evidently men of high rank and breeding. Their polished manners contrasted remarkably with their plain and rather coarse clothing. They wore, with a few exceptions, the invariably long great coat over their uniforms. The French officers were all *en grande tenue*, and offered a striking contrast to many of our own officers, who were dressed *a la* Balaklava, and were uncouth head-dresses, cat-skin coats, and nondescript paletots. Many of the Russians looked remarkably like English gentlemen in style of face and bearing. One tall fine-looking old man, with a long gray beard and strangely shaped cap, was pointed out to us as Hetman of the Cossacks in the Crimea, but it did not appear as if there were many men of very high military rank present. The Russians were rather grave and reserved, but they seemed to fraternize with the French better than with ourselves, and the men certainly got on better with our allies than with the few privates of our own regiments who were down towards the front.

But while all this civility was going on we were walking among the dead, over blood-stained ground, covered with evidence of recent fight. Broken muskets, bayonets, cartouch boxes, caps, fragments of clothing, straps and belts, pieces of shell, little pools of clotted blood, shot, round and grape, shattered gabions and sandbags, were visible around us on every side, and through the midst of the crowd stalked a solemn procession of soldiers bearing their departed comrades to their long home. I counted seventy-seven litters borne past me in fifteen minutes, each filled with a dead enemy. The contortions of the slain were horrible, and recalled the memories of the fields of Alma and Inkermann. Some few French were lying far in advance towards the Mamelon and Round Tower among the gabions belonging to the French advanced trenches, which the Russians had broken down. They had evidently been slain in pursuit of the enemy. The Russians appeared to treat their dead with great respect. The soldiers I saw were white-faced and seemed ill fed, though many of them had powerful frames, square shoulders, and broad chests. All their dead who fell within and near our lines were stripped of boots and stockings. The cleanliness of their feet and in most cases of their coarse linen shirts was remarkable. Several sailors of the "equipages" of the fleet of Sebastopol were killed in the attack. They were generally muscular, fine, stout fellows, with rough soldierly faces. The Russians carried off all the dead which lay outside our lines to the town, passing down between the Mamelon and the Round Tower.

In the midst of all this stern evidence of war a certain amount of lively conversation began to spring up, in which the Russian officers indulged in a little badinage. Some of them asked our officers "when we were coming in to take the place," others "when we thought of going away?" Some congratulated us on the excellent opportunity we had of getting a good look at Sebastopol, as the chance of a nearer view, except on similar occasions, was not in their opinion very probable. One officer asked a private confidentially, in English, how many men we sent into the trenches? "Begorra, only 7,000 a-night, and a wake covering party of 10,000," was the ready reply. The officer laughed and turned away. At one time a Russian with a litter stopped by a dead body and put it into the litter. He looked around for a comrade to help him. A Zouave at once advanced with much grace and lifted it, to the infinite amusement of the by-standers; but the joke was not long-lived, as a Russian brusquely came up and helped to carry off his dead companion. In the town we could see large bodies of soldiery in the streets, assembled at the corners and in the public places. Probably they were ordered out to make a show of their strength. The Russians denied that Prince Menschikoff was dead, but they admitted that Admiral Istermin was killed. He was one of the principal officers engaged in the destruction of the Turkish fleet at Sinope, and the Czar had rewarded him by giving him an order of St. George of higher distinction than that worn by Prince Menschikoff, and of a class which is generally accorded only to successful Generals who have conducted an army and closed a triumphant campaign. A distinguished looking man, who complained that he was likely to be deprived of his cruise in his yacht this year by the war, was pointed out to us as Prince Baratinski. Owing to some misunderstanding or other a little fusilade began among the riflemen on the left during the armistice, and engaged our attention for a moment, but it was soon terminated. Gen. Bosquet and several officers of rank of the Allied army visited the trenches during the armistice, and staff officers were present on both sides to see that the men did not go out of bounds.

The armistice was over about 3 o'clock.—Scarcely had the white flag disappeared behind the parapet of the Mamelon before a round shot from the sailors' battery went slap through one of the embrasures of the Russian work and dashed up a great pillar of earth inside. The Russians at once replied, and the noise of cannon soon re-echoed through the ravines. It was curious to observe the masses of shot and shell in the ravines which had been fired by the enemy at our men on their way to and from the trenches. It was impossible for them to see us, but they poured their shot and shell right into the path from the Round Tower, the Mamelon, and the ships. Five dead Russians and two dead Zouaves were lying far in rear of our lines in the middle picket ravine. Every look at the rifle pits satisfies me that the Russians mean them as rudiments of advanced works against us, and that they are likely to prove very troublesome. The Mamelon is a most serious ingredient in calculating the chances of an assault. The work on the east of it is also very dangerous. The Russians have already begun to arm them with heavy guns, and their fire will prove, I fear, extremely harassing. If these points could have been occupied, our engineers, no doubt, would have seen the importance of their possession to us; but the fact is, I believe, that the engineers complain they cannot get enough of hands for the essential work of the attacks we actually possess. In addition to the trench which the Russians have made to connect their rifle pits with each other, they have thrown up three trenches at right angles, which would enable them to enfilade any party attacking the Mamelon; but these trenches are of course enfiladed by the French approach at right angles to it. They will very speedily be able to disturb our works from the redoubt over Careening bay. It is thought that the silence of their guns may be accounted for with great probability, without supposing they are short of ammunition. It is very likely they are engaged in making a line of defences in rear of their present works. Our new batteries are completed. The armament will be in them in a short time from the date of this letter.

THE SKIRMISH OF THE TWENTY-SECOND.

An officer of the Royal Artillery, writing of the skirmish of the 22d ultimo, says:

"The enemy attacked the French lines close alongside where he lay; a ravine only separated them. They at first drove back the French, and part of them turned to their right, crossed the ravine, and took our trench in flank. We were unprepared, and at first thought the advancing body was one of the French. But Vicars found out they were the Russians, and ordered his men to lie down and wait till they came within twenty paces, and they did so. When the enemy was close enough Vicars shouted, 'Now, 97th, on your pins, and charge.' They poured in a volley, charged, and drove the Russians quite out of the trench. Vicars himself struck down two Russians, and was in the act of cutting down a third with his sword when another man, who was quite close, (for the coat was singed,) fired, and the ball entered his uplifted arm close to where it joins the shoulder, and he fell. The arteries were divided, and he must have bled to death in a few minutes. Thus his end was as peaceful and painless as a soldier's death could be, and nothing could have been more noble, devoted, and glorious than his conduct in this his first and last engagement. Poor fellow! He chose the psalms and lessons for the preceding day, and read the service when several of us met together to worship God. All present must have noticed the fervor of his manner. Little did we think he was so soon to be numbered with the dead.

The Road up Above.—A meeting of the friends of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road was held at Shelby, Cleaveland county, on the 21st ult. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Miller, Jno. G. Bynum, Cansler, White, and Lander. Resolutions strongly in favor of the work were adopted unanimously, and $30,000 was subscribed.

By a letter received this morning from Lincolnton we learn that the subscriptions to the Road in that place and immediate vicinity now reach the sum of $105,000. This is exclusive, we believe, of the amount subscribed at Beals' Old Field in the same county—$30,000.

Our friends up above are in earnest.

Wil. Herald.

Wake Forest College.—We are under obligations to Prof. W. H. Owen for a Catalogue of the officers and students of Wake Forest College, for the Collegiate year of 1854–'55. The following gentlemen compose the Faculty of Instruction:—Rev. W. M. Wingate, A. M., Chairman of the Faculty and Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy; Wm. H. Owen, A. M., Professor of Languages and Elocution; Rev. W. T. Walters, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; Rev. W. T. Brooks, A. M., Adjunct Professor of Languages; Wm. G. Simmons, Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology and Agricultural Chemistry; R. P. Jones, Tutor of Languages and Mathematics. The total number of students in the institution is 116. The Annual Commencement is held on the second Thursday in June.—*Raleigh Star.*

Special Terms.—A special term of the Superior Court will be held for Robeson county, on the fourth Monday of May; and for Stanly, on the first Monday in June. Judge Person will hold the first, and Judge Caldwell the second.

Wil. Herald.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 3, 1855.

A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—The Teller of the Bank of Fayetteville showed to us a few days ago, a counterfeit $20 note on the Bank of Charlotte, which is well calculated to deceive. The following description may put our readers on their guard. Letter A, No. 543, dated 8th Oct., 1853; signatures well executed, but upon comparing them with a genuine note, a very slight difference may be seen. The No., date, names of Cashier and President, all seem to be in the same hand writing and with the same ink, which is not the case with the genuine. The vignette of the note is a little blurred. The legs of the Horse getting shod can hardly be seen, while on the genuine they are plain. The faces in each corner of the note are not well done. The general appearance of the whole note is lighter than the genuine.

A man by the name of J. H. Skillman, said to be a mule driver from Kentucky, attempted to pass one of the above named Bills at the Bank of Fayetteville on Friday last, and was told there that it was not a good note, and yet he afterwards passed it off in this place. He had left town before the imposition was discovered.

DIVIDENDS.—The Bank of Wadesborough has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. See advertisement.

The Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road pays a dividend of 3 per cent. for the last 6 months.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning last, the body of Dr. Robert Monroe, of this county, was found in the road about 20 miles from town, and 4 miles from his house, dead. He had been thrown from his horse, which was a wild one, and apparently killed instantly.

ACCIDENT.—A rail road bridge in process of construction over the Enoe river, near Hillsboro', fell on Saturday last, and severely injured David Wells, the foreman of the work, and several others of the nine workmen who were employed on it at the moment. The bridge was 63 feet high, and it is wonderful that no one was killed.

The accident was caused by the giving way of some temporary supports. The loss is about $800, and the work will be retarded perhaps a month.

FOREST FIRES.—A letter from Onslow county, in the Wilmington Herald, says that the loss there by fire on Friday the 19th ult., amounts to 8 or $10,000. Trees, turpentine and turpentine boxes, fences, hogs, and a few houses, were burnt.

SPANISH RELATIONS.—Spanish papers by the last steamer say:

"The Government has received communications of a very recent date from the Representative of Spain at Washington. The Minister felicitates himself on the good intentions of the United States, and on the nature of his relations with the Washington Cabinet, which has again just reiterated to its agents in all the ports of the Union formal instructions to oppose every attempt at an expedition against the island of Cuba."

The Isabel, at Charleston, from Havana, on Saturday last, gives an account of the reception of Com. McCauley which indicates anything but a fight. The Commodore has attended a grand review on the 22d and occupied a seat in Concha's carriage; and has accepted an invitation to attend a great dinner given by the Captain General. A report was also in circulation at Havana, that the Commodore and the Captain General had settled all the difficulties between this country and the Cuban authorities.

The New York Express comments with much severity upon the war spirit of the administration manifested at home through the "*Union*," and the peaceable action abroad. People were led by the fierce givings out of the official organ to look upon war as more than probable, and such probabilities are of course not without bad effect in business circles. Uneasiness, uncertainty and distrust are created, and these damage commercial and financial interests both in City and country. "Now" says the Express, "while this "inevitable war" with Spain is going on (on paper) at Washington, news from Commodore McCauley arrives at Charleston. No frigates have been sunk. No blood has been spilled. An ounce of gunpowder has not been burnt. Everything is not only peaceable but peaceable-looking in the perspective. Instead of meddling with boarding pikes and cannon, the Commodore, we see, is riding through the streets of Havana, cheek by jowl, with General Concha, and in the Captain-General's own carriage. A grand banquet was also to be given to the American, as if Her Spanish Majesty's servants in the "ever-faithful isle," were determined to take him prisoner,—whether or no,—by very kindness! Sure enough,—is not all this a curious comment upon the war texts, and war sermons of the organ, at Washington?

We do not lament the peaceful tendencies of Com. McCauley's mission to Cuba. We rejoice at it,—and every lover of "peace and good will among men,"—no matter whether these men are Americans or Spaniards—will rejoice at it, too. But what is to be lamented and reprobated, is this mischievous proclivity, on the part of the Government at Washington, to be alarming the country all the while, by its war talk at home, all the while that it is doing its best, apparently, to preserve the *entente cordiale* abroad. The object, of course, is to humbug the "fierce democracie," and the manifest destinarians, with an impression that the Administration is with them and for them; but we respectfully put it to the Union, how far the legitimate interests of the country at large are to be thus trifled with merely to propitiate persons of that peculiar school? It is high time for the organ to be honest,—and to begin to speak what is really meant."

THE KANSAS TROUBLES.—Gov. Reeder has submitted to the mob-law deposition and taken himself away from Kansas. Instead of an appeal to the Government at Washington, he has gone back to Pennsylvania and is haranguing the people there. In a speech at Easton reported by telegraph for the National Intelligencer, in reply to a complimentary address,—

"Gov. Reeder expressed, in a feeling manner and in eloquent terms, the grateful impression made upon him by the warm and enthusiastic reception given him by so large an assemblage of his fellow-citizens. He referred to the reports of fraud and outrage upon the part of slavery men in the late Kansas election, and emphatically confirmed the very worst statement which had preceded his arrival. He said that his opinions on the subject of popular sovereignty had undergone no change, but that the conduct of the people of the border counties of Missouri had astounded and amazed him by their reckless disregard of all laws, compacts, and constitutions; that the Territory of Kansas had been invaded by a regularly organized army, armed to the teeth, who took possession of the ballot-boxes and thus made the Legislature conform to the purposes of the pro-slavery party. Kansas was subdued, subjugated, and conquered by armed men from Missouri; but her citizens were resolved never to give up the fight for freedom and independence of soil from foreign control and interference. Missouri would be called upon to disavow all sympathy with those border ruffians. If she should refuse, the South would be called on to discountenance her. If the South should refuse, the solemn duty would devolve upon the North to take up the matter, so that the rights of her sons who had settled in Kansas on the faith of solemn compacts should be vindicated and sustained. He declared that the accounts of the fierce outrages and wild violences perpetrated at the election which had been published in the Northern papers were not exaggerated. He concluded by saying that Kansas was now a conquered country—conquered by force of arms; but her citizens were resolved never to yield their rights, and relied upon the North to aid them by demonstrations of public sentiment, and all other legal means; until they should be fully and triumphantly vindicated."

CALIFORNIA BUBBLES.—The bursting up of the great banking house of Adams & Co., at San Francisco, rendered a sale of their effects necessary, and the particulars present some curious items. One is, that a magnificent "green and gold sign," which stood over their door, inviting the rich to call and deposite their surplus, and the needy to step in and borrow it out again, sold for $25, though its original cost was $2,000. Two thousand dollars for a sign! Is it any wonder that the house failed? Our North Carolina banks have not learned the secret of *failing*. We doubt if there is one in the State which has a sign at all, much less a $2,000 one.

Besides the sign, Adams & Co., had a pair of gold scales, which cost $1290, and sold for $375. A principal counter which cost $2,000, and sold for $120. And so on.

A Canine Suicide.—The Trenton (N. J.) State Gazette says that a valuable dog belonging to a gentleman in that neighborhood, had a pup, which it was found necessary to drown. The parent showed signs of violent grief, and finding the body of her offspring, she fished it out of the creek and laid it on the porch of her owner's residence, looking reproachfully in his face. She then went to the creek, walked in and deliberately drowned herself.

This is a very marvellous story—though we don't pretend to say that the State Gazette got it up to fill a vacuum in the news market, which is at present in a state of collapse. If it be true, may not this "melancholy suicide" have been caused by the valuable and intelligent dog having read the numerous accounts of human suicides which abound in the Northern papers, and been influenced by sympathy or example? If a man or woman cannot stand the ills of this present mortal life, why should a dog be expected to have greater power of endurance?

$500,000 *in Sight.*—A letter from Dahlonega, in the Rome Southerner, says: "Dr. B. has just returned from the Hart county gold mine, and his representations surpass our most sanguine calculations. He says, and I do not doubt his judgment as he is an experienced miner, that there are five hundred thousand dollars in sight. We have purchased a steam engine, and will have it in operation in six weeks; already have taken out two thousand bushels of ore, worth eight hundred and ten dollars per bushel."

Savannah Georgian.

Here is another marvellous story. We did not dispute the suicide of the "valuable dog," but that a man—"Dr. B."—should deliberately "return," go off, from the spot where there was "$500,000 in sight," is more than we can credit—it is unreasonable to expect us to believe *that*. Besides, 2000 bushels of ore, at $810 per bushel, would amount to $1,620,000, and not $500,000. No, we don't believe *that* story, notwithstanding the scarcity of news.

Fire in Bladen.—We learn by a letter received here, that the barn and stable of Mr. W. H. Moore, in Bladen county, were burnt on the night of the 24th inst. The barn was filled with corn. The loss not ascertained. The fire was supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.—*Wil. Herald.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. May 2.—Str Flora McDonald, with goods for Rankin & McLean, J H Foust, C A Brown, Murchison, Reid & Co, Gardner & Co, Union Co, E Glover, J A Womack & Co, Wm Martin, J Newlin & Son, Stanly & Murrow, S C & L Fox, Vestal & Watson, H Brambert, A H McNeill, S Young, F Fries, E Lineback, Morrison, Richardson & Co, Shelly & Patterson, Edgeworth Seminary, J J Leach, R D Golding, D Murphy, E J Crowson, E Belo, H W Black, J & T Waddill, S J Hinsdale, E A Venling, J Hussey, H & E J Lilly, Baldwin & Robeson, Worth & Utley, Tyson, Kelly & Co, A A McKethan.

Orrell's Line, May 2.—Str Sun, with D McLaurin in tow, with goods for J G Cook, E Hinton, C A Harrison, J H & J Martine, Womack & Johnson, C F Fisher, C T Haigh & Sons, C Goddard, W Taylor, C P McGary, (U. S. N.), L Bowden, H Depo, Pearce & Ferguson, J W Dick, T S Lutterloh.

[Lutterloh & Co's Line.] May 2, Str Fanny, with passengers and goods for sundry persons.

SIGNS OF A HORSE'S TEMPER.

The Ear.—The size, position and motion of the ears of a horse are important points. Those rather small than large, placed not too far apart, erect, and quiet in motion, indicate both breeding and spirit; and if the horse is in the frequent habit of carrying one ear forward and the other backward, and especially if he does so on a journey, he will generally possess both spirit and endurance. The stretching of the ears in contrary directions show that he is attentive to every thing that is passing around him, and while he is doing this he cannot be much fatigued, nor likely soon to become so.

It has been remarked that few horses sleep without pointing one ear forward and one ear backward in order that they may receive notice of the approach of objects in any direction. When horses or mules march in company at night, those in front direct their ears forward, and those in the middle of the train turn them laterally, thus seeming to be actuated by one feeling which watches their general safety.

The ear of the horse is one of the most beautiful parts about him, and by this is the temper more safely indicated. The ear is more intelligible even than the eye; and a person accustomed to the horse can tell, by the expressive motion of the organ, almost all that he thinks or means. When a horse lays his ears flat back on his neck, he most assuredly means mischief, and bystanders should beware of his heels or his feet. In play, the ears will be laid back, but not so decidedly nor so long. A quick change in their position, and more particularly the expression of the eye at the time, will distinguish between playfulness and vice.

The hearing of a horse is remarkably acute. A thousand vibrations of the air, too slight to make impression in the human ear, are readily perceived by him. It is well known to every hunting man, that the cry of hounds will be recognized by the horse, and his ears will be erect, and he will be all spirit and impatience a considerable time before the rider is conscious of the least sound.—*The Horse and the Rider.*

Description of a Good Horse.—He should be about fifteen and a half hands high; the head light and clean made; wide between the nostrils, and the nostrils themselves large, transparent, and open; eyes clear, and sparkling; ears small, and neatly set on; neck rather short, and well set up; large arm or shoulder; well thrown back and high; withers arched and high; legs fine, flat, thin, and small boned; body round, and rather light, though sufficiently large to afford substance when it is needed; full chest, affording ample play for the lungs; back, short, with the hind quarters set on rather obliquely. Any one possessing a horse of this make and appearance, and weighing eleven or twelve hundred pounds, may rest assured that they have a horse of all work, and a bargain which is well worth getting hold of.

Thoroughly Dried Potatoes will Always Produce a Crop free From Rot.—A Professor in the Russian Agricultural Institute, Bollman by name, has published a very interesting pamphlet on the potatoe rot, and he announces to the world that mere drying, if conducted at a sufficiently high temperature, and continued long enough, is a complete antidote to the disease. In the spring of 1850, the professor says he placed a lot in a very hot room, and at the end of three weeks they were dry enough to plant. The potatoes came up well and produced as good a crop as that of the neighboring farmers, with this difference only, that they had no disease, and the crop was therefore, upon the whole, more abundant.

Professor Bollman says that he regarded this as a mere accident; he, however, again dried his seed potatoes in 1851, and again his crop was abundant and free from disease, while everywhere on the surrounding land they were much affected. This was too remarkable a circumstance not to excite attention, and in 1852 a third trial took place. All Bollman's stock of potatoes being exhausted, he was obliged to purchase his seed, which bore unmistakable marks of having formed a part of a crop that had been severely diseased; some, in fact, were quite rotten.

After keeping them for about a month in a hot room, as before, he cut the largest potatoes into quarters, and the smaller into halves, and left them to dry for another week. Accidentally the drying was carried so far that apprehensions were entertained of a very bad crop, if any. Contrary to expectation, however, the sets pushed promptly, and grew so fast that excellent young potatoes were dug three weeks earlier than usual. Eventually nine times the quantity planted were produced, and although the neighboring fields were attacked, no trace of the disease could be found on either the herbage or the potatoes themselves.

The temperature required to produce the desired result is not very clearly made out. Mr. Bollman's room in which his first potatoes were dried was heated to about 72 degrees, and much higher. By way of experiment he placed others in the chamber of the stove itself, where the thermometer stood at 136 degrees and more. He also ascertained that the vitality of the potato is not affected even if the rind is charred.

Stringent.—One of the amendments of the liquor law in Maine reads thus:

"If an expressman, cartman, porter, or any other person shall carry a bottle, or cask, or demijohn of wine or other liquors to a gentleman's residence, he is subject to a fine of twenty dollars and costs for the first offence. For the second offence a fine and costs and thirty days' imprisonment is the penalty. If any man carries in his own baggage or about his person a flask or any other vessel containing liquor of any sort to be used by him, the party doing so is made liable to a fine of thirty dollars and thirty days' imprisonment."

Can this be true? Only *proposed*, perhaps.

When Dr. Rush was a young man, he was invited to dine in company with Robert Morris, Esq., a man celebrated for the part he took in the American revolution. It so happened that the company had waited some time for Mr. Morris, who, on his appearance apologized for detaining them, by saying that he had been engaged in reading a sermon of a clergyman who had just gone to England to receive orders. "Well, Mr. Morris," said the Doctor, "how did you like the sermon?—I have heared it highly extolled." "Why, Doctor," said he, "I did not like it at all. It's too smooth and tame for me." "Mr. Morris," replied the Doctor, "what sort of a sermon do you like?" "I like sir," replied Mr. Morris, that kind of preaching which drives a man into the corner of his pew, and makes him think the devil is after him."

In Debt and Out of Debt.—Of what a hideous progeny of ill is debt the father! What meannesses, what invasions of self-respect, what cares, what double dealing! How, in due season, it will carve the frank open face into wrinkles; how like a knife, 'twill stab the honest heart. And then its transformations! How it has been known to change a goodly face into a mask of brass; how, with the "damned custom" of debt, has the true man become a callous trickster! A freedom from debt, and what nourishing sweetness may be found in cold water; what toothsomeness in a dry crust; what ambrosial nourishment in a hard egg! Be sure of it, he who dines out of debt, tho' his meal be biscuit and an onion, dines in "The Apollo." And then for raiment; what warmth in a threadbare coat, if the tailor's receipt be in your pocket, what Tyrian purple in the faded waistcoat, the vest not owed for; how glossy the well-worn hat if it cover not the aching head of a debtor! Next the home-sweets, the out door recreation of the free man. The street-door falls not a knell on *his* heart; the foot on the staircase, though he lives on the third pair, sends no spasm through *his* anatomy; at the rap of his door he can crow forth "come in," and his pulse still beat healthfully, his heart sink not in his bowels. See him abroad. How confidently, yet how pleasantly he takes the street; how he returns look for look with any passenger; how he saunters; how, meeting an acquaintance, he stands and gossips? But then, this man knows not debt: debt, that casts a drug into the richest wine; that makes the food of the gods unwholesome, indigestible; that sprinkles the banquets of a Lucullus with ashes and drops soot in the soup of an emperor; debt, that like the moth, makes valueless furs and velvets, enclosing the wearer in a festering prison, (the shirt of Nessus was a shirt not paid for;) debt, that writes upon frescoed walls the hand writing of the attorney; that puts a voice of terror in the knocker; that makes the heart quake at the hunted fire-side; debt, the invisible demon that walks abroad with a man, now quickening his steps, now making him look on all sides like a hunted beast, and now bringing to his face the ashy hue of death, as the unconscious passenger looks glancingly upon him! Poverty is a bitter draught; yet may, and sometimes with advantage, be gulped down. Though the drinker make wry faces, there may after all be a wholesome goodness in the cup. But debt, however covertly it be offered, is the cup of a Syren, and the wine, spicy and delicious though it be, is poison. The man out of debt, though with a flaw in his jerkin, a crack in his shoe-leather, and a hole in his hat, is still the son of liberty, free as the singing lark above him; but the debtor, though clothed in the utmost bravery, what is he but a serf out upon a holiday—a slave to be reclaimed at any instant by his owner, the creditor? My son, if poor, see wine in the running spring; let thy mouth water at last week's roll; think a threadbare coat the "only wear;" and acknowledge a white-washed garret the fittest housing-place for a gentleman; do this, and flee debt. So shall thy heart be at peace; and the sheriff be confounded.

Douglas Jerrold, in "Heads of the People."

Post Office Department.—The Mail Lettings.—The contracts for carrying the mails in the southern States, and for short service in other sections of the Union, were awarded yesterday morning. Upwards of four hundred bids were received. There was a large attendance.—*Wash. Union.*

Pro Slavery—The New York Times, the confidential organ of William H. Seward, and the slyest Abolition paper in the Union, boldly declares that "*just now the Know Nothing movement seems to be rapidly and steadily allying itself with the Pro-Slavery movement of the Southern States.*"

DIED,

On 17th ult., F. CULBRETH, of Bladen, in the 51st year of his age.

600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE,

LYING on Big Rockfish, joining the lands of Mrs. Wilkinson and John Davis, dec'd. Said land is in a virgin state,—excellent Turpentine land, with some Ton-Timber, and a large quantity of Log-Timber on it. I will sell the above tract low, and on easy terms. Apply to me at Fayetteville.

JOHN D. SMITH.

Jan'y 27. 70*tf

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, until Christmas, a Distillery and its fixtures, Cooper Shop, Dwelling and Store House. Also, 600 acres of Pine Land, very level and productive, and suitable for Turpentine. Only a portion of the Trees have been boxed, and the boxes have been used but one season. There is a large quantity of Turpentine land adjoining, which can be purchased.

The situation is healthy, with good water, and every convenience desirable. It lies on the McArthur Road, in the lower edge of Moore County.

A. B. JONES,
Juniper Spring, Moore county.

Oct. 23, 1854. 44*tf

KYLE'S LANDING.

THE subscriber offers for sale Kyle's Landing, with Still and fixtures. The Still is of 20 bbls. capacity. A full supply of Turpentine can be had to run said Still; with right for 5 acres of Land adjoining.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle immediately, as further indulgence cannot be given, as the subscriber wants to settle with the whole world and the balance of mankind by Spring. R. F. MURPHY.

Kyles Landing, Jan'y 8. 64*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1855.

William Turnage vs. Patience Clinton.
Original attachment, Levy on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Justices of this Court that the Defendant in this attachment is a non-resident: Therefore it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Observer, a paper published in the town of Fayetteville, that said defendant may come forward, plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, John R. Beaman, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Clinton, the 3d Monday of February, A. D. 1855.

92*6t J. R. BEAMAN, C. C. C.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Cumberland County, N. C., on the 27th inst., as a runaway, a negro man who says his name is GEORGE, and belongs to Robert Sturdivant of Chatham County, N. C. Said negro is of dark complexion, weighs about 165 pounds, is five feet eleven inches high, and about twenty-one years old: had on when brought to Jail, a black sack woollen coat, grey check cassimere pantaloons and a rough and ready hat. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay all legal charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases.

JOHN D. McARTHUR, Jailer.

March 31, 1855. 88*tf

LIST OF PREMIUMS

TO BE AWARDED AT THE

State Fair to be held at Raleigh, in Oct. 1855.

BRANCH FIRST—LIVE STOCK.

FIRST DIVISION.

First Class—Thorough Bred.

1	For the best Stallion over four years old,	$25
2	" 2d " do " "	15
3	" " Brood Mare " "	15
4	" 2d " do " "	10
5	" " Stallion over 2 & under 4 yrs. old,	10
6	" " Mare " "	10

In this class purity of blood being the highest point of distinction, a well authenticated pedigree must, in every case, accompany each animal put on exhibition to compete for any of the above prizes.

Awarding Committee—

Second Class.—Quick Draught and Saddle Horses.

1	For the best Stallion over 4 year old,	$20
2	" 2d " do "	10
3	" " Brood Mare, over 4 years old,	10
4	" 2d " " "	5
5	" " Stallion over 2 & under 4 yrs. old,	10
6	" " Mare " "	10
7	" " Saddle-Horse, mare or gelding,	10
8	" 2d " do do do	5
9	" " pr. matched Carriage-Horses, raised in the State,	20
10	" 2d " do do do	10
11	" " Single-Harness Horse, raised in the State,	10
12	" 2d " do do do	5

In this class, individual excellence in form, action and disposition, will be regarded as chief points of merit.

Awarding Committee—

Third Class.—Heavy Draught Horses.

1	For the best Stallion over 4 years old,	$20
2	" 2d " do "	10
3	" " Brood-Mare over 4 years old,	15
4	" 2d " do	10
5	" " Stallion over 2 & under 4 yrs old,	10
6	" " Mare " "	10
7	" " pr. heavy Draught-Horses, raised in the State,	10

In this class, form, size, and docility, will be regarded as chief excellencies.

Awarding Committee—

JACKS AND JENNETTES.

IMPORTED.

1	For the best Jack, with approved certificates,	$20
2	" " Jennette, "	10

RAISED IN THE STATE.

1	For the best and largest Jack,	20
2	" " " Jennette,	10

MULES.

1	For the best pr. Mules (raised in the State,)	10
2	" " single Mule " "	5

Awarding Committee—

SECOND DIVISION.

CATTLE.

First Class.—Short-horns and Durhams.

1	For the best Bull over 3 years old,	$15
2	" " do " 2 " and under 3,	10
3	" " do " 1 " and under 2,	5
4	" " do Calf,	3
5	" " Cow over 3 years old,	10
6	" " do " 2 " and under 3,	5
7	" " Heifer Calf,	3

The same classification adopted, and the same premiums offered for Devons.

Awarding Committee—

AYRSHIRES.

1	For the best Bull,	$15
2	" " Cow,	10

ALDERNEYS.

1	For the best Bull,	15
2	" " Cow,	10

HEREFORDS.

1	For the best Bull,	15
2	" " Cow,	10

Awarding Committee—

GRADES OR MIXED BLOOD AND NATIVE CATTLE.

1	For the best Bull,	$15
2	" " Cow,	10

Awarding Committee—

IMPORTED CATTLE.

[Where the word imported, is used, it is understood the animal must be brought from beyond the United States.]

1	For the best Bull,	$20
2	" " Cow,	10

Awarding Committee—

WORKING OXEN.

1	For the best pair Work Oxen,	10

FAT CATTLE.

1	For the best lot fat cattle not less than 3,	$10
2	" " Single fat ox or cow,	5
3	" " Spayed Heifer,	5

Awarding Committee—

MILCH COWS.

1	For the best Milch Cow,	20
2	" 2d " do	10

Awarding Committee—

THIRD DIVISION.

SHEEP.

First Class.—Merino, Cotswold, and Southdown.

1	For the best Buck,	$20
2	" " Pen of Ewes, (not less than 3)	15
3	" " Lambs, "	10

Second Class.—Natives or Grades.

1	For the best Buck,	$10
2	" " Pen of Ewes, (not less than 3)	10
3	" " Lambs, "	5

GOATS.

1	For a pair of Cashmere Goats,	10
2	" " Alapaccas,	10
3	" African Milking Goat,	5

Awarding Committee—

FOURTH DIVISION.

SWINE.

First Class.—Large Breed.

1	For the best boar over 2 years old,	$5
2	" " breeding sow over 2 years old, with not less than four pigs,	5
3	" " boar or sow under 2 years old,	5
4	" " lot of 6 pigs under 10 mos. old,	5

This class includes Berkshires, Chesters, Woburns, Graziers, Bedford and Duchess county; and their grades, size, form and fitness as pork hogs, will be the chief objects of attraction.

Second Class.—Small Breed.

1	For the best boar over two years old,	$5
2	" " breeding sow over 2 years old, and not less than 4 pigs,	5
3	" " boar or sow under 2 years old,	5
4	" " lot of 6 pigs under 10 mos. old,	6

In this class is included Suffolk, Neapolitan, Chinese, Guinea, Snap-Dragon and their grades, and will be regarded chiefly for their fattening qualities.

Awarding Committee—

Third Class.—Natives.

1	For the best boar over two years old,	10
2	" 2d do do	5
3	" best breeding sow with 4 pigs,	10
4	" 2d do do do	5
5	" best boar or sow,	5
6	" 2d " do	3
7	" " lot of 6 pigs under 10 mos. old,	5
8	" " 10 fat hogs of any breed,	10
9	" " single fat hog (raised in the State,)	5

Awarding Committee—

POULTRY.

Best p'r Shanghais,	3	best p'r Com'n Geese,	3
" Dorkings,	3	" Musk'y Ducks,	3
" Polands,	3	" Rouen "	3
" Brahmas	3	" Aylesbury	3
" Cochin,	3	" Pied Guinea Fowls,	3
" Bl'k Spanish,	3	" White do do	3
" Game	3	" Exhibition of Pigeons,	5
" Cross breed	3	" Largest exhibition of Poultry by 1 exh'tor	10
" Wild Turkey,	3		
" Domestic do	3		
" China Geese,	3		
" Canada do	3		

Awarding Committee—

BRANCH SECOND.

AGRICULTURE.

First Class—Field Crops—(In the State.)

To be awarded by the "Ex. Com." at a meeting to be held for that purpose in December next.

1	For best Crop of wheat, not less than five acres, nor less than 40 bushels per acre,	$20
2	For Second do do	10
3	Best crop of Indian corn not less than five acres, to be shelled and weighed between the 15th of Nov. and the 15th of Dec., not less than 100 bushels per acre,	20
4	Second best do do	10
5	Best crop of Barley, not less than one acre, nor less than 50 bushels per acre,	10
6	Best Crop of Rye, not less than one acre, nor less than 40 bushels per acre,	10
7	Best crop Oats, not less than one acre, nor less than 50 bushels per acre,	10
8	best Crop of Buckwheat, not less than one acre nor less than 30 bushels per acre,	10
9	For the best crop of Rice not less than 10 acres, nor less than 75 bushels per acre,	10
10	Best crop of Beans or Peas, not less than one acre, nor less than 25 bushels per acre,	10
11	Best crop of Cotton on not less than 4 acres,	20
12	Second best do do	10
13	Best crop of Pea Vine Hay raised on 2 acres, one bale to be sent as a sample to the State Fair,	5
14	Best crop of Native Grass Hay raised on 2 acres, one bale sent as a sample,	5
15	Best crop of Foreign Grass Hay raised on 2 acres, one bale sent as a sample,	5
16	Best crop of sweet Potatoes, not less than ½ of an acre,	10
17	" " " Irish " not less than ½ an acre,	10
18	" " " Turnips raised per acre,	5
19	Best crop of Beets, not less than ½ an acre, 60 lbs. per bushel, nor less than 400 bushels per acre,	5
20	Best crop of Carrots, (with same conditions as for beets)	5
21	Best crop of corn-fodder, not less than one acre, with an account of culture, preservation, &c.	5
22	Best crop of Tobacco, not less than 4 acres,	10
23	" ½ acre of Hops, with full account of cultivation and preservation,	5
24	Best ½ acre of Flax, with same account as last,	5
25	" " " " Hemp, " " " "	5
26	" " " " Clover seed " " " "	5
27	" " " " Timothy Seed " " " "	5
28	" " " " Broom Corn, do, do,	5
29	" 5 " " Flax Seed, not less than 12 bushels per acre,	5
30	For the best average product, to the acre throughout the entire crop, of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn or Cotton,	10
31	For the best crop of Dora Corn, not less than 1 acre,	5

Statements to be made by competitors on Field Crops.

1. The land must be measured by some competent person, who shall make affidavit of the accuracy of the measurement, and the quantity of ground.

2. The applicant shall make affidavit, according to the forms annexed, to the quantity of grain raised on the ground, entered on the premium list, which affidavit must accompany the application for premiums, together with a sample of the grain.

3. The principal of the Society being to promote profitable cultivation, it does not offer premiums for crops produced by extravagant expenditures; therefore, a detailed, certified account of the expense of cultivation, must be made; the expense of labor and manures stated; and the kind of manure used.

4. The kind and condition of soil; the quantity and kind of seed used. The time and mode of planting or sowing, stated.

Samples of grain and vegetables produced, to be exhibited at the State Fair, where practicable, and also to be sent to the Ex. Com. at Raleigh prior to the meeting of the Committee in December.

5. The grain must either be weighed or measured in a legal half bushel, corn to be measured in the ear, and an average specimen of not less than 20 bushels of ears shelled, cleaned and weighed or measured, as above, after the 15th of Nov., and the number of bushels thus estimated, stated in the affidavit.

FORMS OF AFFIDAVIT.

—— County, S. S.—A. B., being duly sworn, says he accurately measured the land upon which C. D. raised a crop of —— the past season, and the quantity of land is —— acres and no more.

[Signed.] A. B.

Sworn to before me, this —— day of ——, 185.

—— ——, Justice.

—— County, S. S.—C. D., being duly sworn, says he raised a crop of —— the past season upon the land measured by A. B., and that the quantity of grain raised thereon was — bushels and no more, (or measured in a seal half bushel, as the case may be,) and that the statements in regard to the manner of cultivation &c. are correct to the best of my knowledge. (Signed) C. D.

Sworn to before me, this —— day of ——185.

—— ——, Justice.

Second Class—Agricultural Productions Raised by the Exhibitor.

1	For the best variety of Bread Corn, 1 bush. as sample,	$3
2	" " " " Stock " 1 do do	3
3	" " " " Wheat " 1 do do	3
4	" " " " Oats, " 1 do do	3
5	" " " " Rye, " 1 do do	3
6	" " " " Barley, " 1 do do	3
7	" " " " Rice, " 1 do do	3
8	" " " Field Peas, 1 do do	3
9	" " " sweet potat's 1 do do	3
10	" " " Irish do 1 do do,	3
11	" " " Cotton, 2 stalks as sample,	2
12	" " " Grass Seeds adapted to the South for Hay or Grazing,	5
13	For the best specimen of Cotton, 50 lbs in seed,	5
14	" the greatest variety of the above articles raised on one farm,	10
15	For the best specimen of Virgin Dip Turpentine, one bbl. as sample,	3
16	" " " Rosin, 10 lbs as sample,	3
17	" " " Hemp prepared or dressed,	3
18	" " " Flax, " "	3
19	" " " Maple Sugar,	3
20	" " " Leaf Tobacco, not less than 10 pounds,	3

Awarding Committee—,

Third Class—Salt Provisions.

1	For the best half-barrel Pickled or Mess Beef,	$5
2	" " " " " Pork,	5
3	" " ½ dozen Bacon Hams regradless of age,	5
4	" " ½ " Mutton or Venison Hams,	5
5	" " ½ " Bbls Roe and Cut Herrings,	5
6	" " ½ " " Shad,	5
7	" " ½ " " Mullets,	5

Exhibitors must state in full, in writing, the mode of pickling the Beef and Pork, and curing and preserving the Bacon.

DAIRY.

1	Best jar of Fresh Butter, not less than 5 lbs.	3
2	" firkin of Butter 6 mo's old " " 20 "	5
3	" New Cheese,	2
4	" " 12 months old,	3

The process of making and preserving the butter and cheese, must be given in full by the exhibitor.

FOOD, CONDIMENTS, &c., &c.

1	For the best specimen of Wheat Flour, not less than 1 barrel,	$10
2	" 2d " " do do do	5
3	" " " Corn Meal, 1 barrel,	3
4	" " " Rice Flour, ½ "	5
5	" " " Buckwheat Flour ½ bbl	5
6	" " " Oat & Rye meal ½ "	3
7	" " " Starch from Wheat, Potatoes &c., 5 lbs sample,	3
8	" " " Flour Bread 3 Loaves,	2
9	" " " " " Roles ½ doz	2
10	" " " Corn Bread 3 Loaves,	2
11	" " " Honey (strained) ½ gal	2
12	" " " " " in Comb 5 lbs.	2
18	" " " Crackers, Soda (butter, and water,) 10 lbs	5
14	For the largest exhibition of Jellies, Preserves, Pickles, Jams, Catsups, Syrups, Cordials, &c., &c., made and exhibited by the same individual,	$5
15	For the best specimen of the following dried fruits, not less than ½ bushel, Peaches, Apples, Pears, Figs, Grapes, Plums, Cherries, Whortle-Berries, for each	$2
16	For the largest exhibition of the above dried fruits made and exhibited by the same individual,	$5
17	For the best specimen of domestic wine, not less than ½ doz bottles,	5
18	For the best and greatest variety of domestic wines, ½ doz bottles of each variety,	10
19	For the best specimen of Linseed, Turpentine, Castor, Cotton Seed, Olive, Fennel, or any other variety of oil made in the State, and prepared by the exhibitor,	3

Awarding committee—

Fourth Class—Horticulture.

FRUITS ADAPTED TO THE SOUTH.

1	Best and largest variety of Apples,	$5
2	" " " Pears,	5
3	" " " Peaches,	5
4	" " " Quinces,	5
5	" " " Figs,	5
6	" " " Grapes,	5

Fruit Trees suitable for Southern Raising.

1	Largest and best variety of Apple Trees,	$5
2	" " " Pear, "	5
3	" " " Peach "	5
4	" " " Strawberry vines	1
5	" " " Raspberry "	2
6	" " " Goosberry,	1
7	" " " Cranberries,	1

Vegetables.

1 6	Best stalks of Celery,	$2
2 6	" Cauliflower,	2
3 6	" Broccoli,	2
4 6	" Cabbage,	2
5 2	" Egg Plants,	1
6	" Variety of Squash,	1
7	" Peck Onions,	1
8	" Sugar Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, Turnips, ½ doz of each, for each,	1

Awarding Committee—

BRANCH THIRD.

MECHANICS (WITHIN THE STATE).

First Class—Plows, &c.

1	For the best Side Hill Plow,	$10
2	" " Double Mould Board do	5
3	" " Cast Mould Board 1 horse do	10
4	" " " " 2 do do	10
5	" " Wrought " " 1 do do	10
6	" " " " " 2 do do	10
7	" " " Subsoil, do	10
8	" " " Cotton Scraper,	10
9	" " " " Sweep,	5
10	" " " Toothed Cultivator,	5
11	" " " " Harrow,	5
12	" " " Horse Rake,	5
13	" " " Iron Roller, smooth,	5
14	" " " " " Pegged,	5
15	" " " " Weeding Harrow Plow	5
16	" " " Farm Gate,	5
17	" " " and greatest variety of Agricultural implements manufactured in the State, by the exhibitor or under his supervision,	$25

Second Class—Farm Vehicles, &c.

1	For the best 4 or 6 Horse Road Wagon,	$20
2	" " 2 do do	10
3	" " 1 do do	5
4	" " Horse Cart (tumble)	5
5	" " Ox Cart and Yoke,	5
6	" " Wheel barrow,	2
7	" " Dumping Wagon,	5
8	Best pair Wagon or Plow Hames,	2
9	" Cart Saddle,	2
10	" Ox Cart Wheels,	3
11	" 2 Horse pleasure Carriage,	$25
12	" Phæton, Rockaway or Top Buggy,	15
13	" Open Buggy or Sulky, each,	10

Awarding Committee—

Third Class—Machinery (made in the State.)

STEAM POWER.

1	Best Steam Engine for Agricultural purposes, at work on the ground,	$25

HORSE POWER.

1	Best Sweep Horse Power,	15
2	" Railway "	15
3	" Saw and Grist Mill, Corn and Cob Crusher and Threshing Machine, each,	15
4	" Broadcasting and Drilling Machine, for grain or grass,	10
5	" Broadcasting Machine for sowing Bone dust, Lime, &c., &c.,	10
6	" Ditching Machine,	5
7	" Cotton Gin,	20
8	" Reaping Machine,	20
9	" Mowing Machine for grass,	10
10	" Hay Press,	10
11	" Cotton "	10

HAND POWER.

1	" Fanning Mill,	$5
2	" Corn Sheller,	5
3	" Straw and Shuck Cutter,	5
4	" Corn Planter or Drill,	5
5	" Wheat "	5
6	" Shingle Machine,	5
7	" Pump or Hydraulic Machine,	5
8	" Smut Machine,	10
9	" Churn,	5
10	" Sewing Machine,	5
11	" Sausage Cutter,	3
12	" Grain Cradle,	5

Fourth Class—Saddlery, &c.

1	" Set Carriage Harness,	15
2	" " Buggy or Sulkey "	10
3	" " Gents Saddle, Bridle & Martingals,	5
4	" " Ladies' " " "	5
5	" " 4 Horse Wagon Harness,	5
6	" " 2 " "	5
7	" " 1 " "	3
8	" " Cart Harness,	3
9	" " Plow "	3
10	" Halter and Collar or Pad,	3

Awarding Committee—

CABINET WORK.

1	Best Bedstead,	5
2	" Cradle or Crib for Children,	3
3	" Rocking Chair,	3
4	" Half doz. Sitting Chairs,	3
5	" Centre Table,	3
6	" Wash Stand,	3
7	" Sofa or Settee,	5
8	" Wardrobe,	5
9	" Sideboard or Bureau,	5
10	" Desk, Bookcase, &c.,	5
11	" Window Sash and Blinds, each,	5
12	" Panel Door,	5

Awarding Committee—

SHOES, HATS, &c.

1	Best pair of Gentlemen's Boots	$3
2	" " " Shoes,	2
3	" Half dozen Brogans,	3
4	" Dress Hat, silk or fur,	3
5	" Plantation Hat,	3
6	" half dozen Wool Hats,	3
7	" Straw or Grass, "	2
8	" made Gentleman's Coat,	5
9	" " " Pants, and Vest,	5

Awarding Committee—

Fifth Class—Sundries, [N. Carolina.

1	Best lot of Guns,	$5
2	" " Stone Ware, Glass Ware, or Earthern Ware, each,	5
3	" " Cast (hollow) Ware as Pots, Kettles, &c.,	5
4	" " Wood Ware (hollow) as Buckets, Tubs, Keelers, &c., &c.,	5
5	" " Casks, Barrels, &c.	5
6	" " Leather, Sole, Kip, and Calf,	3
7	" Side of Harness Leather,	5
8	" Lot of Baskets for Farm use,	3
9	" " Tin Ware,	10
10	" Edged Tools,	5
11	2nd best, lot do do.	5
12	For the best and largest exhibition of Mechanic's tools made in this State,	10
13	Best lot Manufactured Tobacco, Chewing	10
14	" " do Smoking,	3
15	" " Cigars,	5
16	" " Tallow Candles,	5
17	" " Soap with process of making,	3

Awarding Committee—

BRANCH FOURTH

MANUFACTURES.

First Class—Mill Fabrics. [N. Carolina.

1	Best price 10 yards Broadcloth,	$10
2	" " 10 " Cassimere,	5
3	" " 10 " Sattinett,	5
4	" " 10 " Woolen Jeans,	5
5	" " 10 " Linsey or Kersey,	5
6	" " 10 " Flannell, plain & twil'd	5
7	" pair of Blankets	3
8	" " Felt Blankets,	3
9	" piece 10 yards Woolen Carpet	5
10	" Hearth Rug,	5
11	" piece 10 yards Linen (bleached,)	5
12	" " 10 " " (brown,)	5
13	" " 10 " Tow Cloth,	3
14	" " 30 yards Osnaburgs,	5
15	" " 30 " Shirtings and Sheeting,	5
16	" " 30 " Bed-ticking,	5
17	" " 30 " Cotton Jeans,	5
18	" Bale Cotton Yarn (all the numbers)	5
19	" Cotton Sacking, 30 yards,	5
20	" lot Cotton Twine,	2
21	" " Paper, printing, letter, cap, &c., &c.	5
22	" Coil of Rope, hemp, cotton, or bear grass	5
23	" Mattress, hair, moss, shucks or cotton,	5

Awarding Committee—

Second Class—Household Fabrics.

24	Best Counterpane,	3
25	" Bed-Quilt, (Cotton,)	5
26	" " (Silk,)	3
27	" Home-made Carpet,	3
28	" pair home-made Blankets,	3
29	" Hearth Rug,	3
30	" pair Yarn Hose,	1
31	" " home-made Silk Hose,	2
32	" Woolen Shawl,	2
34	" Foot Mats,	2
35	" Piece 10 yards (Negro) Woolen Cloth,	3
36	" " 10 " Rag Carpet,	3

Awarding Committee—

MISCELLANEOUS.

1	For the best collection of useful Minerals of the State, including coals, Iron Ore, Copper Ore, Limestones, Marbles, Sandstone, Marls, Peats, Soils, &c.	$

Awarding Committee—

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad.—We learn that the subscription to the above road West of us, is as follows: Rutherfordton, $30,000; Shelby, $40,000; Lincolnton, $105,000; Beal's old field, (Lincoln Co.,) $30,000; Dallas, $50,000; Hopewell, Mecklenburg Co., $50,000. This secures the charter of the road from Charlotte to Rutherfordton.—*Charlotte Whig.*

Superior Court Clerk.—T. J. Norcom, Esq. having resigned his office of Clerk of the Superior Court of this County, his Honor, Judge Bailey, appointed Mr. James A. Wright to fill the vacancy. Mr. Wright has duly qualified.

Wil. Herald.

MADEIRA WINE.

The following extract of a letter from an old resident of Madeira confirms the previous advices as to almost the cessation to the production of Madeira wine for a number of years, and those who fortunately have a supply of this wine here will have the more reason to congratulate themselves:

"The stocks of old wine on this island are diminishing, without any prospect of more being produced to supply their place after the total loss of the last vintage and the destruction of at least three-fourths of the vines. The remaining fourth has little or no strength to produce more for many years, even in the unexpected event of the wine disease disappearing. The best vine lands are being turned to the cultivation of sugar, cotton, and green crop."

Cholera on the Mississippi River.—The cholera has appeared among the emigrant passengers on the Upper Mississippi. On the 23d ult., the steamer Montauk buried seven of her passengers, victims of cholera, between Keokuk and Dubuque. There were seventeen cases on the Royal Arch, during her upward trip to St. Paul last week.

A Nice Question.—Sam.—You'll get it for hooking dat turkey last night. Mas'r knows it.

Pompey.—I didn't hook it. Warn't de turkey Mas'rs? Well. Aint I Mas'r's? Well, I eat de turkey, didn't I? Well. Aint de turkey part o' me? Mas'r aint got so much turkey, but aint he got more nigger? I tell ye de turkey only change places.

Experience is a pocket compass that a fool never thinks of consulting until he has lost his way.

An ugly baby is an impossibility.

When a man has the headache, and says "its the salmon," you may safely conclude he has been "drinking like a fish."

THE LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.—REMOVAL OF JUDGE LORING.

We have heretofore referred to a movement in the Legislature of Massachusetts to remove Judge Loring from the office of Judge of Probate, which he held under that State, because of his action in the case of the fugitive slave Anthony Burns. At the time, an effort was made to make his action and decision in the case improper and against the facts, but the effort entirely failed, and only reflected shame upon thore who made it, as the corroborating evidence, which, after the trial was brought before the public left not a doubt that all that Judge Loring had done, and the decision he had made, was what the law and the facts decided he should do.

But the spirit of fanaticism was not content to be overthrown by law and facts—and just now this spirit shows itself to be the ruling power in Massachusetts. The first move was made by the overseers of the Harvard University, in which Judge Loring had been the Law Instructor.—These overseers met, and passed a resolution to dispense with his services as Instructor—that is, to remove him from the professorship he held in the University. No reason was assigned by the overseers for this act of proscription, and as the National Intelligencer, says, "it is acknowledged that twelve of the thirty who composed that body were members of the ruling party in the Legislature, we may fairly suppose that the all-powerful influence of that party was at work to procure his rejection."

The next move in the work of proscription was in the House of Representatives of the Legislature, where an address to the Governor of the State was moved requesting him to remove Judge Loring from the Bench. This address was carried by a vote of 204 to 111, the number of absentees being 61.

The matter then went to the Senate, and last week they adopted the resolution of the House by a vote of 28 to 11. And so the work of infamy—for no milder word will justly apply to the act—has been consummated by the two houses of the Legislature of Massachusetts. What next will they do? The work of infamy could no farther go, but the consistence in their acts—as is seen in the course and proceedings of the notorious Hiss committee—will not allow them to stop in the work of shame and wrong, if they have or can give to themselves the power to go on with it.

Still the action of the Legislature has to be approved by the Governor. Will he approve it? The National Intelligencer remarks:

It is hinted in one of the Boston papers that the Governor of Massachusetts "may have the wisdom and the firmness to interpose to prevent the consummation." But what hope can we have that the chief magistrate belonging to the ruling party will dare assume the courage, even had he the disposition, to plant himself against the overwhelming current of fanaticism that is now inundating the ancient Commonwealth of Massachusetts? There is no hope that he will; and we shudder at the consequences that may follow this outrage upon the sanctity of the Judiciary.

Mr. Soule at New Orleans.—A number of the personal friends of Mr. Soule, in New Orleans, on learning that he had returned to his home in that city, waited upon and called him out, having previously, by resolution, approved of his course while in Spain. The great Fillibustero delivered himself of the following characteristic speech, which was no doubt received with rapturous applause by men who could approve his course as Minister to Spain:—

"I thank you, fellow-citizens, for this flattering demonstration of your kind feelings towards me. It gladdens my soul to be thus cheered home by friends who forgot not, and who know so well how to value the bumblest devotion, even when fraught with disappointment, or rendered abortive by that mockery of prudence so often mistaken for wisdom.

"Of the part which it was my lot to act during the time I was absent from you, it behooves me not to speak, though this much I may, perhaps, be permitted to say, that it will be found to bear the test of the most severe scrutiny.

"I come back to you with a heart undaunted by the ire which the mere mention of my name has had the privilege of provoking in the torpid breast of the crowned cut-throat who rules over France, and with a brow on which the most abject and reckless calumnies have not as yet been able to start a blush.

"Excuse me for not saying more, and for thus abruptly bidding you good night."

The increase in the consumption of paper is thus stated: Forty years ago three men, by handiwork, could scarcely manufacture 4,000 small sheets of paper in a day, while now, by the use of machinery, they can produce 60,000 in the same time. It has been calculated that if the paper produced yearly by six machines could be put together the sheets would encircle the world. In France only 70,000 tons are produced yearly, of which one-seventh is for exportation. In Britain 66,000 tons are produced, while the amount produced in the United States is nearly as great as in France and England together.

Insane Asylums.—There are now in the United States thirty-two insane hospitals in active operation, and nine others in construction. Twenty-eight are State institutions, and the number of the insane is nearly 20,000.

Singular if True.—We give the following paragraph as we find it in the Philadelphia Ledger:

"Just above the locks on Green river, Indiana, when there is a low stage of water, the steamboats shut down their furnace doors for fear of "setting fire to the river, the bottom of which is covered to a great depth with decomposed vegetable matter, which, stirred up by the paddles, emits an inflammable gas, instantly igniting in contact with flame. By stopping the boat the flame ceases, and is seldom dangerous."

"Lovely woman."—There is a woman in Cincinnati (says the Times) who keeps a grocery, attends faithfully to a fat pair of twins, does her own house-work, and yet finds time to give her lazy husband a sound thrashing three or four times a week.

Bloomerism.—Between nine and ten o'clock this morning, a *lady!* was seen walking Baltimore street, near Eden street, with a lighted segar in her mouth, which she seemed to enjoy with as much zest as some masculine biped. She attracted, of course, considerable attention, there being some fifty youngsters following in her wake. An officer coming along at the time, accosted her, and in the most delicate manner possible, removed the weed from her mouth, after which she took refuge in an omnibus, and the crowd dispersed.—*Balt. Patriot.*

Justice and the Revolver.—We find the following *Jeu d' esprit* in the New York Albion of Saturday:

"Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just"
Wrote British Shakspeare, in his day no dolt,
Stranger! I guess that notion's dowright bust;
Six times he's armed whose pistol's made by Colt.

Mail Lettings.—The names of the successful bidders for carrying the mails were made public in Washington on Monday last. We learn the bidders were numerous. Through a private source we have the following:

For carring the mail from Fayetteville to Stricklands, one horse, Thomas Benton, contractor. From Fayetteville to Raleigh, 2 horse coach, D. G. McRae. From Fayetteville to Swift Island, one horse, A. H. Sanders. From Fayetteville to Fair Bluff, 2 horse coach, Blocker & Love. From Fayetteville via Gray's Creek, &c., to Robeson, one horse, Blocker & Love. From Fayetteville to Cheraw, Hackey & Rogers. From Fayetteville to Warsaw, 2 horse coach, N. Frederick. From Fayetteville to Salem, 2 horse coach, John B. White. From Fayetteville to Elizabethtown, Blocker & Love. From Fayetteville via Black Bridge, &c., to Troy, A. H. Sanders. From Fayetteville by Kingsbury, Bunn's Level, Summerville, Neill's Creek, and Kinnie's Creek, to Burclaysville, three times a week, Blocker & Love.

North Carolinian

Bank of Fayetteville.—Twenty shares of the stock of the Bank of Fayetteville were sold in this place on Thursday last at $62 per share of $50

North Carolinian

NEW YORK, May 3.

Arrival of the Black Warrior.—The steamer Black Warrior has arrived with Havana dates to the 28th ult. The U. S. Steamer San Jacinto was in port. The Princeton sailed on the 28th for Key West.

The Island was quiet. Commodore Macauley and the captains of both the U. S. vessels had been banqueted by Concha.

Sugars active and tending upward.

CINCINNATI, May 2

Cincinati Election.—In the municipal election here to-day, the Know Nothing candidates were defeated, with the exception that they have a majority in the Common Council.

HARTFORD, May 3d

Connecticut Legislature.—The Legislature held a joint convention to-day and elected Minor (Know Nothing) Governor of the State by a majority of 107, over Ingram, the Democratic candidate. All the Know Nothing State officers were elected. The Governor's message was read this afternoon.

Lynching.—In New Orleans, on the 23d of April, George Foster and two others undertook the interesting operation of slipping a rope over the neck of a man named Porche, with the intention of hanging him. They succeeded so far as to about half strangle the man, when bystanders interfered and he was cut down. It appeared that Foster took this means to be avenged upon Porche, whom he suspected of having caused his arrest for selling liquor to slaves.

M. De Tocqueville, replying a few weeks ago to an invitation to attend a banquet given by Americans in Paris to the memory of Washington, wrote: "There is no grander name in history; and if it was permitted me to choose a place among the great men who have left eternal memorials, I would choose, without hesitation, the place of Washington, and I believe that all who can appreciate moral beauty and are capable of being enamored of it would compete for his place. May it please God to preserve both the spirit and the works of that great man."

Some one tells a good story of a broad backed Kentuckian who went down to New Orleans for the first time. Whiskey, brandy, and plain drinks he knew, but as to the compounded and flavored liquors he was a know-nothing. Reposing on the seats of the court of St. Charles, he observed a score of fashionables drinking mint juleps. "Boy," said he, "bring me a glass of that beverage." When he had consumed the cooling draught he called the boy. "Boy, what was my last remark?" "Why you ordered a julep." "That's right, don't forget it—keep bringing 'em."

The following circumstances transpired not a hundred miles from New-Haven. It partakes slightly of the "shady side." A minister having received a call to settle, was waited on by the Committee, when the following dialogue was had: "Have you a family?" "Yes: a wife and four children, besides an aged mother." "How small a salary would you be willing to work for?" "I desire a competency for my support; but as for that matter, I am willing to refer it to your ability and generosity." "What do you say to $250?" "

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 7, 1855.

NO HOPE OF PEACE!—The news from Europe has dispelled all hopes, founded on the Vienna Conference, of peace in Europe. The parties will have to fight it out. And a bloody and expensive fight it is likely to be. Not only those now engaged, but it is almost certain that other nations will be drawn in. May it serve as a warning to us at least, how we hastily plunge into a war, which it is not so easy to get out of when the combatants are tired of it. The National Intelligencer pertinently remarks: "Terrible is the lesson which England has to reap. How much better had it been for her if she had listened to the wise and prudent statesman, the venerable Aberdeen, whose pacific counsels were scorned; who, because he weighed the inevitable cost and the uncertain issues of war, was covered with opprobrium, denounced as being in the interest of Nicholas, as being against his own country, branded, in our fillibustero language, as an old fogy, and driven from office! How gladly would they now have him back, and peace with him!"

MAIL ROUTES.—We are glad to see by the list of mail lettings for the next four years, which we copy from the Carolinian, that we are to have a stage three times a week to Fair Bluff, on the W. & M. rail road; a horse mail three times a week to Summerville, and a horse mail on the plank road via Blue's Bridge to Troy. The only drawback to this is that the stage to Warsaw is raised to a 2 horse line.

THE COUNTERFEIT CHARLOTTE NOTES.—A letter from a subscriber at Milton, N. C., of the 2d inst., informs us that on that day he saw two counterfeit $20 bills on the Bank of Charlotte, one No. 1223, letter A, dated 19th July, 1853; and the other No. 542, letter A, dated 8th Oct., 1853.

The Salem Press mentions that some weeks since, a suspicious person was arrested at Jefferson, Ashe county, for passing $20 counterfeit bills on the Bank of Charlotte.

We fear that extensive frauds have been practised with this dangerous counterfeit, and too much effort cannot be made to put the public on their guard against it.

STATE FAIR.—We publish to-day the list of premiums to be awarded at the next State Fair to be held in Raleigh in October next. The list is published thus early that persons may make up their minds what they will exhibit at the Fair. And it will be well for our readers to preserve it, since it will be often inquired for between this and October. We hope to be able to record the names of many of our people in this section as successful competitors.

Judge Ruffin will deliver the Annual Address.

THE WHEAT CROP.—A letter from Caswell county of the 2d inst., states that it is very dry there; and the wheat crop looking very poor in consequence of the drought and of the chinch bug.

We are glad to hear from a friend in Chatham county that the wheat there looks better than could have been expected. The weather has been dry, but the winter is said to have been favorable.

We had a fine rain here on Thursday night, which we hoped had been general; but as no effect was produced on the river it probably did not extend up the country, and we learn that there was none of it in Robeson, in the opposite direction. A gentleman from that county informs us that the farmers are almost despairing of their corn and cotton crops. They cannot plant, the ground is so dry, and some of the seed already in the ground does not come up.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—The Literary Board advertise the Spring distribution for Common Schools, amounting in all to $94,425 04. The neighboring counties will receive as follows.

Anson	$1,290 72
Bladen	962 88
Brunswick	714 12
Chatham	1,926 60
Columbus	636 96
Cumberland*	2,126 76
Davidson	1,694 76
Duplin	1,333 32
Montgomery	739 56
Moore	1,026 26
Randolph	1,821 12
Richmond	952 32
Robeson	1,329 60
Sampson	1,477 32
Stanly	761 76

*Includes Harnett.

HOW THINGS ARE MANAGED IN WALL STREET.—Gold Hill, we believe, is in North Carolina, but the Gold Hill Mining Company is in Wall street, New York, as will be naturally inferred from the following item which we cut from a New York paper:—

"At the meeting of the Stockholders of the Gold Hill Mining Company, held on Saturday last, to hear the report of the Committee of Investigation, it was stated by the Committee, that none of the dividends declared and paid, amounting to $95,000 had been earned, and that the money to pay them was obtained from other sources. The mine is described as being valuable, and may be made productive under skilful and economical management."

How many poor fellows have been swindled into buying stock in the Gold Hill Mining Company, at high prices, by the payment of those dividends, we have no means of telling. But it cannot admit of a doubt that these $95,000 were made productive to some people in Wall street. First we suppose that the stockholders borrowed that amount, divided it among themselves, and then, under the reputation the company obtained by paying large dividends, sold out to green ones, leaving their successors, with a depreciated stock on hand and the debts of the Company to pay. Oh, Wall street, what a deal of iniquity is perpetrated in thy precincts!

DECLINED.—Mr. Thompson has declined the Locofoco nomination for Congress in the Wake District.

The Star says that another Convention has been called to nominate some one not opposed to Free Suffrage.

THE KNOW NOTHINGS.—A National Council of the Know Nothings is to be held next month at Philadelphia, from which great trouble to the Order may be anticipated; for the State Councils of Massachusetts and New Hampshire have just held their meetings to appoint Delegates to the National Council, and they adopted, without a dissenting voice, strong anti-slavery resolutions. "Even those who had been conservative before, were carried away by the current, and agreed that the Order must take an anti-slavery position. Gov. Gardner and Senator Wilson were appointed delegates to the National Council from Massachusetts, and their instructions are to *insist*, at any cost, even to the dissolution of the Convention, not only on the resolutions relative to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and in all the United States Territories; but also on the establishment of the principle that no more slave States can be admitted into the Union."

The State Council of Virginia having adopted resolutions denying the right to interfere with this question, there will be a clashing of opinion which perhaps may be fatal to the permanence of the organization. Its friends in New York are said to be much discouraged by the signs of the times.

The Illinois Know Nothings, also, have got into trouble. A despatch to the New York Express, dated Chicago, May 4, says that the State Convention of that party adjourned on the previous evening after a stormy session. It is stated that the disruption took place on the slavery question.

ANOTHER PRESENTMENT.—Buncombe is not alone in its glory. The Know Nothings have been presented by the Grand Jury of Monroe county, N. Y., at Rochester. It was done in pursuance of a special suggestion of the presiding Judge, Wells. Five of the twenty Jurors dissented.

PROSCRIPTION.—A good deal of excitement has been produced in Washington city by the removal from a Clerkship in the Treasury Department of Jos. F. Polk, a thorough going democrat, who was appointed to office by Gen. Jackson in 1831, and continued by all succeeding administrations to the present time. He is a gentleman of high respectability, and unimpeached integrity. But he has for years been an active opponent of Roman Catholicism, against which he has written and spoken. And to that he and the public attribute his removal.

So also, it is stated, Mr. Wm. Archer, master boat-builder in the Portsmouth Navy Yard, has been dismissed from office on account of having voted with the American party for Mayor, and Mr. Vermillion, a Roman Catholic, appointed in his place. A Roman Catholic has been appointed in Mr. Polk's place also.

These removals and appointments are supposed to indicate the temper of the Administration in regard to Know Nothingism, and to be items in a system of bidding for the foreign and Roman Catholic vote for the Locofoco party. The Know Nothings wage war against the foreign and Roman Catholic control in our elections; and the Administration therefore takes these classes by the hand. This *may* save the Locofoco party from annihilation; but we don't think it will.

A GREAT SPEECH.—Henry W. Miller, Esq., of Raleigh, has (by invitation) been making a speech to the American party in Norfolk, Va. The Beacon says that nothing approaching it in ability has been heard in that City since the great speech of Littleton W. Tazewell on the Removal of the Deposites, in 1834.

Mr. Miller spoke for 3½ hours. The brief outline sketch given in the Norfolk papers is not worth publication, as it would give our readers no idea of the speech itself. We suppose it will be published in full.

THINGS IN ARKANSAS.—We published a few days ago some extracts from the experience of a Buncombeite in Texas. The following extract which we make from a letter from a friend in Arkansas does not indicate very pleasant times out there. We think people *here* have some reason to complain of scarcity, and hard times, but the "old North State" is 'not a circumstance to to Arkansas.' The writer says:

"We are still cut off from all intercourse with the world and "the rest of mankind." The Arkansas River has not been navigable since the early part of last July. We begin to fear there will be no rise here this year. I have never known such a time of high prices and scarcity. Occasionally a small lot of flour has been brought over from White River and greedily sought after, and purchased at any price. Hungry people don't higgle about the price of provisions. It has been sold recently at $16 per bbl. Higher up the river about Fort Smith, people have been for months without sugar and coffee, and I may add whiskey—another necessary. We can't get garden seeds to plant. A few Irish potatoes sold in town a few days ago at $6 per bushel, &c. &c."

TEMPERANCE.—The N. Y. Tribune and the N. Y. Times are engaged in a very intemperate wrangle. The Editors, Greely and Raymond, are leaders of the Temperance party in that State. Raymond got the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, which Greely wanted, on the ground of his temperance opinions, and was elected. Yet in the controversy now going on the Times accuses the editors of the Tribune (perhaps not Greely himself) of loving liquor, and it admits that Raymond takes "an occasional glass of wine or brandy and water," but it says that "that is his own private matter." It admits also that Raymond "*gave entertainments to the Legislature at Albany with temperance refreshments for the many in one room, and with liquor in another up stairs for the chosen and confidential few.*"

Rare specimens of temperance men these! How they must laugh in their sleeves at the way they humbug the people.

We presume Gov. Reeder will get his "walking papers" from the President.—*North Carolinian.*

What for? The man has already *runaway.*

The net amount in the U. S. Treasury on the 1st inst., was $20,263,887 56.

COURT OF CLAIMS.—A despatch from Washington says that Judge Lumpkin has at last positively declined the judgeship in this Court.

IS IT TRUE?—In the Washington correspondence of the New York Evening Post, under date of April 30, we find the following paragraph:

"The subject which seems to divide the attention of the Executive with Cuba is the late developments of the Kinney expedition. John W. Fabens, United States commercial Agent at San Juan, has been here for some days, summoned by Secretary Marcy with a view of obtaining information as to the expedition and the affairs of Nicaragua, by the Government of which Mr. Wheeler, our Minister to Central America, is now *imprisoned.*"

We suppose that this statement is either a misprint or an error of the correspondent. The "*Union*" otherwise would have had the whole country ringing with its complaints of the outrage. We hope it may prove so. For if true the Nicaraguans would have to be thrashed, and Col. Wheeler is a very "little matter" to kindle so great a fire.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—In the list of passengers by the steamer Pacific, which sailed from New York last week, we find as follows: "The Honorable General Augustus Cæsar Hannibal Dodge, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of her Catholic Majesty Isabella II, Queen of Spain, his lady, 3 children and serv't."

The Express says that if the Queen don't feel bad when she reads this, it is mistaken. The Express *is* mistaken. Don't the aforesaid Queen send us Ministers with tails as long as a man's arm? And isn't "the honorable general" preparing to do in Rome as Rome does? It is all right. Our Minister would be a very small potato if he went to Madrid as simple Mr. Dodge.

The Pacific took out, besides the Minister, 225 passengers and $1,313,739 79 in specie.

FROM THE N. Y. MIRROR.

The Hotels and the Liquor Law.—The leading hotels of the city closed their bar-rooms yesterday.

The Astor, the St. Nicholas, the New York and the Clarendon hotels raise the price of board to-day from $2 50 to $3.

The Astor, the St. Nicholas, the New York and the Clarendon, are cutting their own throats, so to speak. Thousands throughout the country will echo the remark of a friend of ours when we read the above to him, "Then I will stay at home."

On this subject we see that Mr. D. D. Howard, formerly of the Irving House, one of the most successful Hotel keepers in the country, has published a letter in the Express, in which he suggests the adoption of some medium between the European economical system of paying for only what a boarder calls for, and the profuse American system of having every thing that every body may want at a given price. He argues that the high price of provisions, &c., will compel the abandonment or modification of the American system, which is unfair to the traveller of moderate desires or modest pretensions.

There is great truth in this. A quiet unpretending gentleman who goes to a fashionable hotel in New York will be lodged perhaps in a back room in the sixth story, whilst your impudent swell, full of pretension and self importance, will most likely require and receive a fine room in the front of the first floor. Then again at table, the first will feed upon simple unexpensive food, whilst the other will call for all sorts of expensive delicacies. Yet both pay the same price per day. We remember a year or two ago being somewhat amused and considerably disgusted to see a gentleman at the breakfast table of the St. Nicholas, call for various dishes until he had before and around him *thirteen* different articles of breads, meats, vegetables, fruits, &c., upon which to make his breakfast. When we left the table he was busily engaged in putting away his meal, utterly unconscious, apparently, that there was any thing out of the ordinary way in his preparations, or that he had attracted any attention.

We suppose that at least a half a dollar of the price we paid for that day's board went to pay for this man's breakfast.

THE HEN FEVER.—The Editor of the Albany Knickerbocker suffered from this epidemic in 1853. He gives the following statement of his Doctor's Bill:

First Cost	15 00
Corn, 1 bushel a day, for 90 days, 90 bushels at $1 per bushel	90 00
Attendance of boy, to keep Shanghais from undermining the fence, 3 months, $5 per month	15 00
Three shirts torn up by the male Shanghai, because he could not get at a cock next door	5 00
Oyster shells, lime, gravel, &c.	2 30
One chain, to tie male Shanghai up with on wash days	1 25
Whole cost	$128 55
Credited by eight eggs	$0 80
By twenty-three bushels guano, at 80 cts.	18 40
	$19 20

We sold the eggs to a milkman, back of Bath, at ten cents each; but, as he ran away without paying the bill, we suppose the amount of that sale should be deducted from the gross receipts. If we do this, our Shanghai operation will foot up as follows:

Whole expense	$128 55
Whole receipts, less the eggs	18 40
Dead loss	$110 15

If any body has done better than this, he will please drop us a note and we will lay the same before an inquiring world.

Mr. Geo. P. Burnham, who has lately published an account of his operations during the prevalence of the disease, did a much better business, having sold about $20,000 per annum of eggs and chickens for 4 or 5 years. But his analysis of one of the "fancy" breeds, the Brahma Pootras, does not differ much from the Knickerbocker's bill. It is:

Feathers and offal,	39.00
Bony substances,	50.00
Very tough muscle and sinew,	09.00
Miscellaneous residuum,	02.00
	100.00

MR. SOULE.—The brief speech made by this gentleman to his friends in New Orleans is not particularly complimentary to any body, except himself. By "the mockery of prudence so often mistaken for wisdom," he characterises, of course, the present Administration. Compliment No. 1. The "crowned cut-throat who rules over France," is compliment No. 2. Whose brow it is on which nothing has been "able to start a blush," whether his own or the said cut-throat's, is not so clear. But his own heart is undaunted, and his own actions will "bear the test of the most severe scrutity"!! What so suddenly put a stop to the speech, we cannot imagine, unless he had wiser friends at his back than in front, who pulled him down by the coat tail, and prevented the further utterance of *such* a speech. See the report of it.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS.

HIGHLY INTERESTING FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The Atlantic has arrived, with Liverpool advices to the 22nd ult

The Vienna Conference had broken off. Russia rejects the demands of the Allies.

Sebastopol had been bombarded since the 9th, but with doubtful result.

The Emperor Napoleon had been a week in England, accompanied by the Empress, and were immensely glorified.

The British loan of sixteen millions was taken by the Rothschilds, in the shape of an annuity terminable in 30 years. Taxes are to be increased on incomes, spirits, tea, coffee and sugar, and a stamp duty is proposed.

England assents to Louis Napoleon's taking command of the Allied army in the Crimea. This, however, is regarded as a doubtful rumor.

The Vienna Conference was broken off after the twelfth session. There were strong indications that Austria would refuse to act against Russia. Lord John Russell and M. Drouyn de l'Huys had left Vienna.

The bombardment of Sebastopol, with five hundred guns, commenced on the 9th, and continued incessantly to the 15th, when it was found that an assault was not practicable. The intention of the Allies was to take the place by storm if possible.

All hopes of Austria taking the field against Russia are at an end for the present.

During the first two days of the bombardment, the fire of the besiegers was superior to that of the besieged, and much damage was done to the Russian works.

During the night of the 13th, the left attack of the Allies obtained considerable advantage over the Russians—the latter having been twice dislodged from a strongly fortified position, which remained in the hands of the French. The possession of this position enables the Allies to fortify the summit of a ravine which is of great importance.

Since the siege began, five of the seven Admirals of the Russian fleet had died or were killed.

Gortchakoff has published an address to the garrison in which he states that matters look more encouraging to the besieged.

Serious trouble had been created in Krajova by the brutal conduct of an Austrian officer. The people attacked the Austrians and drove them from the city.

LONDON, 1½ P. M., April 23.

General Canrobert telegraphs on the 17th as follows: The fire continues unabated, chiefly by the artillery, but the engineers are operating, and have established us, (the French,) much nearer to the place.

Another report says the loss of life has been very great on both sides. A council of war had been held, and it was decided to continue the fire for a week longer, and then make the assault.

LIVERPOOL, April 21.—Cotton—Brown & Shipley quote Cotton in fair demand throughout the week, with more steadiness during the last two days. Sales of the week ending 19th, 49,000 bales, and on Friday and Saturday 20,000—of which 13,000 were to the trade. Saturday's market closed steadily.

Breadstuffs—Flour has declined 1s and Wheat 3d. Corn in more active demand, and holders realized 6d advance. Ohio Flour 42s.

Circulars report Rosin in fair demand, with sales at 4s 3d for common, to 7s for fine. Turpentine in fair demand at 7s 3d a 7s 7d. Spirits sell slowly at 35s. Tar improved. Iron unchanged.

Money easy. Consols declined to 89 1-2.

"THE WEST END."—The Academy of Sciences at Paris, at its last sitting, pronounce the opinion that the "West End" of London is the fashionable quarter merely from whim or on account of the plan of the City, "a delusion." It appears that London is not singular in this respect; that nearly every capital in Europe, and most large towns, ancient and modern, exhibit the same peculiarity. It is therefore argued, that all towns and cities have their best districts in the West on account of some general law entirely distinct from local situation. What is that law?

"It arises from the atmospheric pressure," answers the Academy of Sciences. "When," it continues, "the barometric column rises, smoke and pernicious emanations rapidly evaporate in space. In the contrary case we see that smoke and pernicious vapors remain in apartments and on the surface of the soil. Now, every one knows that of all winds, that which causes the greatest ascension of the barometric column is that of the east, and that which lowers it most is the west. When the latter blows, it has the inconvenience of carrying with it to the eastern parts of a town all the deleterious gases which it meets in its passage over the western parts. It results from this that the inhabitants of the eastern part of a town have to support not only their own smoke and miasma, but those of the western part of the town, brought to them by the west winds. When, on the contrary, the east wind blows, it purifies the air by causing to ascend the pernicious emanations which it cannot drive to the west. Consequently, the inhabitants of the west receive pure air from whatever part of the horizon it may arrive; and it may be added that, as the west winds are those which most frequently prevail, they are the first to receive the air pure and as it arrives from the country." After thus explaining why the western parts are the best, the Academy makes these recommendations:—1. That persons who have the liberty of choice, and especially those of delicate health, should reside in the western parts of towns; 2. That all establishments from which emanate pernicious vapors and gases should be placed to the east; 3. That in building a house in a town, and even in the country, the kitchens and other dependencies from which pernicious emanations may arise should be placed to the east. The members of the Academy who have announced the preceding discovery, and made the preceding recommendations, are Messrs. Pelouze, Pouillet, Boussingault, and Elie de Beaumont—all of them of European reputation as *savants.*

The Advantages of the Plank Road.—Previous to enjoying the facilities of a Plank road from Fayetteville to this place, 3,500 to 4,000 lbs. was considered a good four-horse wagon load. Since the road has been completed, we all know, this state of affairs has changed materially for the better. We have been informed, by Messrs. E. A. Vogler & Co., that last week they received a load of merchandise, weighing 3,620 lbs., drawn by *two* horses, and likewise another, on the same day, of 3,566 lbs.,—both wagons performing the trip from Fayetteville, 120 miles, in four days.

Salem Press.

Launched.—From the yard of Mr. C. C. Jerolamon, Belleville, N. J., a fine schooner of about 400 tons. She is owned by J. H. Flanner, of Wilmington, N. C., J. R. Gilmore & Co. and others of this city, and is intended to run as a regular packet in the Wilmington (N. C.) trade. She is named "Lovet Peacock, in compliment to a prominent gentleman North Carolina.

A Famine in Georgia.—It is stated that in Polk county, Ga., there is such a scarcity of provisions that many of the families in the neighborhood are almost starving. The same is the case in Floyd co., where a public meeting has been called to adopt measures of relief. The partial failures of grain crops for a year or two, the increase of the prices of provisions, and the stoppage of many grist mills, are noted among the causes of this distress.

What shall we Eat?—What shall we Drink?—While one class of worthy citizens are determined to let us have nothing to drink, after the Fourth of July,—another class—the butchers and drovers—are as determined to let us have nothing to eat—if they can help it. At the Bull's Head, yesterday, prices of good cattle were up to a higher point than was ever before known in this city! Sales were made at fourteen cents the pound on the hoof, which we suppose is equal to about twenty cents in the retail markets. Mutton, too, is running up. (Think of 16 cents the pound for the live animal!) At such prices as these, of course, the poor must give over eating meat, as a luxury beyond their means.

N. Y. Express.

The young ladies of the Illinois Institute at Wheaton, Du Page county, recently passed the following resolution unanimously:—

"Resolved, That we, young ladies of the Illinois Institute, pledge ourselves not to keep company with or join in the sacred bonds of matrimony, with any young gentleman who is not in favor of the Maine liquor law, or some other prohibitory law."

It has generally been the custom for ladies to "*wait till they're asked,*"—especially young ladies still at school.

Labor Lost.—People continue to write letters and then throw them away—by depositing them in the Post Office without prepaying the postage. How ridiculous it is for these people to sit down with all the gravity in the world, indite a letter, walk half a mile to the Post Office, and then drop them into a hole, never to reach their destination.

A breach of promise case was recently tried at Lyons, Wayne county, New York. The plaintiff was Nancy C. Servos and the defendant Willis Kelly. A verdict was given by the jury in favor of the plaintiff for $3,500.

Bachelors are not entirely lost to the refinements of sentiment, as will be seen by the following toast offered by one of the much abused fraternity at a celebration—

LADIES—Sweet briers in the garden of life.

How to Pack Firkin Butter.—Mr Josiah Kink, before the Alleghany County Agricultural Society, gave a few particulars of the manner in which firkin butter was packed for use in the United States Navy. It was put in small firkins, made if possible of bass wood, that having been found preferable as freest from pyroligneous acid. The firkins were then placed in a cask, and brine so strong as to float an egg poured over them It is in this way that butter could circumnavigate the globe, and yet be fresh at the end of the voyage.

MARRIED,

On the 10th instant, by the Rev. Neill McDonald, Col. P. P. SMITH to Miss M. J. McLEOD, all of Robeson. May the Angel of happiness ever hover around them, is the worst wish of the writer.

In Moore county, at the residence of Eli N. Moffitt, on Sunday morning, 15th ultimo, by Rev Z. Rush, Mr. SOLOMON MOFFITT, of Randolph, to Miss ELIZA A., eldest daughter of Rev. Mark Russell.

DIED,

At his residence in Richmond county, near Montpelier, on the 24th ultimo, Mr. HUGH CAMPBELL, aged 90 years. He was a native of Argyleshire, Scotland, and emigrated to this country in the Fall of 1804. He leaves an aged widow, (with whom he lived a married life 66 years), children, and friends to mourn his loss. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church; and bore his illness with patience and resignation to his heavenly Father's will.—[Com.

Argus please copy.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[Banks's Line.] May 3, Str Jas R Grist, with goods for C T Heigh & Sons, J S Banks, Lash & Bro, C Goddard, C Harmsen, H Erambert, H C Robinson, E M Holt, W Taylor, Benbow & Kyle, T J Johnson, E A Vogler, S T Hawley & Son, E H Wharton, E Stauber, B A Howell, H McLean, G W & D Gee, J G Cook.

[Cape Fear Line] May 7, Str Flora McDonald, with tow boat Cumberland, with goods for Hauser & Wilson, S Young, J N McLeod, Smith & Holder, C W Williams & Co, J J Conrad, D Hackney, Son & Co, Stanly & Munroe, W J Plummer, H C Davis, A C Raco, J C Houze, J Hunt, Coffin & Co, M Brown, Crumpler, York & Hamlin, G W Johnson & Co, J N Smith, Murchison, Reid & Co, J H Foust, Thompson & Harris, Gardner & Co, G Brandt, Worth & Utley, Myrover, A A McKethan, J H Lindsay, S J Hinsdale, C W Andrews, J W Thomas, H Erambert, M L Holmes, J M Worth & Co, E Belo, Silver Hill Co, Starr & Williams, J S & A Gainey, Jenkins, Roberts & Co, U Schermerhorn, D Murphy, J W Lett, J & R Gilmer, F Fries, Hall & Sackett, Lucas & Haywood, Mrs Hart, J M Welch, R D Golding, J H Roberts & Co, Dr R C Lindsay, McCulloch Co.

Ramsey's Line, May 5.—Str Fairy, with goods for T Linebach & Son, J McLaurin, J & T Waddill, J Long, Wm Butts, J Wilson, E Bishop, J Ingram, Williamson & Overbaugh, M W Jessup, J W Powers & Co.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 2—Schr C C Stratton fm Philadelphia. 3—Brig L T Knight fm Portland; Schrs Adele, Vermont, W L Cogswell, and A J DeRosset, fm New York. 4—Brigs Cardiff fm N York, S P Brown fm Cardenas; Schrs George, Myrover, and Vapor fm N York.

WHEN we meet to pay the last tribute of respect to the Dead, the last thing we do is to gaze upon the lifeless form as it lies cold in death. While in life they have gained many warm and affectionate friends, who will always cherish a something as a sweet token of regard for the loved and lost. In a case like this is there anything that would equal a **DAGUERREOTYPE!**—such as are taken by CROWL for One Dollar and upwards, at his Rooms over Foulkes & McRae's Drug Store, Hay Street, directly opposite Fayetteville Hotel.

May 5.

N. B.—Persons from the country attending Court next week will not forget to give us a call and have their pictures taken.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 7.

BACON—	9 a 9½	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	27 a 28
CANDLES—F. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans,	33 a 35
Adamantine	28 a 30	NAILS—	5½ a 6¾
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	85 a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	12 a 18	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	13½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	00 a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	1 75 a
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Fair to good,	8¾ a	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.,	7¾ a 8½	Flaxseed,	0 00 a 1 15
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, perlb.	12½ a 15
Cunny,	15 a 17½	SHOT—	
Dundee,	14 a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00 a
Burlaps,	00 a 00	Buck,	2 25 a
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach Brandy,	1 00 a
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	a 65
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	50 a 55
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	Northern "	a 60
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. E. Rum,	60 a 65
FLOUR—		Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Family,	9 50 a	Fr. Brandy,	$4 a 6 00
Superfine,	9 25 a	American Gin,	75 a 80
Fine,	9 00 a	Holland do.	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	8 75 a	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	11 a 12
Corn,	1 10 a 1 15	Crushed,	10 a 11
Wheat,	1 50 a 0 00	St. Croix,	9 a
Oats,	75 a	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Peas,	1 00	New Orleans,	6 a 8
Rye,	1 00 a	TALLOW—	11 a 12
HIDES—Dry,	8 a 10	TOBACCO—	
Green,	4 a 5	Leaf,	none.
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	a 5½	WHITE LEAD—$2	½ a 2 50
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a	8 x 10,	2½ a 2¾
LARD—	10 a	10 x 12,	2¾ a
LEAD—	8 a	WOOL—	13 a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—receipts fair, demand increasing; prices firm.

Cotton—market quite firm, with occasional sales above our quotations.

Flour—we continue former figures, market somewhat variable.

Corn—quite firm, receipts not equal to demand.

N. C. Brandy and Whiskey—but little coming in, and but little selling. Whether the late tax has produced this is for the public to judge.

Turpentine—Virgin 2 50, Yellow Dip 2 15, Scrape 1 15; Spirits 35 to 36.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Virgin Turpentine $3, yellow 2 65, hard 1 65. Spirits quiet at 41. Common Rosin 1 45; No. 1, 1 75. A cargo Cardenas Molasses selling at 23.

At New York, on Saturday, the Atlantic's news did not affect Flour, which was firm, southern at 10 50 to 12 25. Corn 1 18 to 1 15. Cotton quiet and depressed, middling uplands 9½. Spirits Turpentine 44. Rosin 1 67 to 1 75.

At Cheraw, cotton 7 to 8¾, mostly 8¼ to 8½. Sales of the week 808 bales.

At Charleston, cotton 8¾ to 10¼.

Total receipts of cotton, 2,301,151 bales, against 2,512,157 last year. Decrease 211,006.

CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on FRIDAY, 1st JUNE, 1855, in the town of Fayetteville. JOHN H. HALL, Pres't.

May 1. 98*tm

PLANTERS' HOTEL,

CHERAW, S. C.

THE undersigned having returned to Cheraw, and re-purchased the Planters' Hotel, is now thoroughly repairing the same, and will soon have it re-furnished with new Furniture, and in complete order for the accommodation of the TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

Thankful for past favors, she respectfully solicits the patronage of her former friends and the public generally. MARY STINEMETZ.

Cheraw, S. C., May 1. 98*4t

SPRING OPENS!!

CITIZENS OF FAYETTEVILLE,

Take Notice!

WHEN you visit Wilmington, call and see the newly imported

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS

just opened at the

CITY CLOTHING STORE.

It is true that Scott & Baldwin have the larg st Merchant Tailoring Establishment in the State; and furthermore, the finest Goods are sold there and made to measure in the most approved style

Send your orders for good and fashionable wearing apparel to SCOTT & BALDWIN'S

City Clothing Store,

Wilmington.

March 10, 1855. 85-2mi

TEAS!

HYSON, IMPERIAL, and OOLONG Teas of superior quality, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

May 3 97 3t

CITRATE of Magnesia,
London Mustard,
Gelatine for Jellies,
Flavoring Extracts for Cooking,
Yeast Powders.

—ALSO,—

A supply of genuine East India CASTOR OIL,—sweet, fresh and colorless.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

May 3. 97-3t

NEW BOOKS.

THE History of the Hen Fever; The Masonic Text Book, by Cross; The Great Iron Wheel, by Graves; Baptist History, by Orchard.

Also, further supply of School Books, Slates, Steel Pens, &c. E. J. HALE & SON.

May 2.

NOTICE.

C. J. ALLRED of the late mercantile firm at Harlleesville, S. C., of Messrs. Monroe & Allred, having made an assignment of their entire stock in trade, and also, of his individual property to the undersigned for the benefit of their and his creditors: Notice is hereby given as well to the creditors of Monroe & Allred as to the creditors of C J. Allred, to meet at Harlleesville, S. C., on Friday, 25th May next, to appoint an agent W. W. SELLERS, Assignee.

April 21, 1855. 97-3t

Office of Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Co., MAY 2, 1855.

SEALED proposals will be received by the President of the Company until the 21st of May, for the building of a Lock and Dam at the mouth of Cross Creek, near Fayetteville. Plans and Specifications of the work may be seen on application, at the office of the Company at Summerville.

By order of the Board.

ALEX. MURCHISON, President.

Carolinian copy.

CANTON MATTING.

10 PIECES, 4-4 and 6-4, white and checked Matting. Just received.

Also, Velvet Tapestry and Ingrain Carpetings.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

May 2. 97-tf

BANK OF WADESBOROUGH, April 24, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared, payable on and after 1st May next. H. B. HAMMOND, Cashier.

97-2t

JONES'S LAW REPORTS, VOL. 1.

THE Subscribers have for sale, the 1st vol. of Hamilton C. Jones's Reports of Law Cases in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, embracing December Term 1853 to August Term 1854. Price $5 50.

The new edition of Devereux's Equity, vol. 2, now in press at the Observer office, will be ready for delivery by the 15th May

Sets or separate volumes of the Supreme Court Reports, and Law Books generally, supplied on reasonable terms. E. J. HALE & SON.

April 30. 96-

Harpers' and Putnam's Magazines for May, just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A GLIMPSE OF CHARLESTON.

BY A STRANGER.

In approaching Charleston via the Rail Road from Kingsville, the first thing that attracts the attention of a stranger, is the numerous vegetable farms, upon each side of the Road for several miles above the City. Then the question is where can a market be found for all these vegetables? But on reaching the City on Saturday evening, and strolling through the Market, and witnessing the quantities of Peas, new Irish Potatoes, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Celery, Onions, &c., the question was where do all these vegetables come from, and who can consume them?

On Sunday we attended the 2d Presbyterian Church, of which Dr. Smyth is Pastor, and were edified by one of his best and most eloquent discourses.

Probably no City in the Union has so much the appearance of an European City as Charleston. Most of the streets are narrow. Little one-story wooden buildings stand, it may be, between large modern elegant mansions—all walled in by high fences, with bells on the street, instead of being at the entrance door.

In walking from the Battery up Meeting street, your attention is directed to the Scotch Presbyterian Church, St. Michael's, the Circular or French Protestant, or Huguenot, and the Second Presbyterian—each one of which has its Grave Yard immediately adjoining, within which sleep the honored dead.

The Scotch Presbyterian Church has for its Pastor the Rev. Dr. Forest, a graduate of Edinburgh, whose Scottish accent betrays him to be a Lowland Scot. I had the pleasure of forming his acquaintance, and hearing him, much to my gratification, and under his escort made a tour of the Church and the burial ground. Within the Church are several beautiful Tablets built in the walls—among which is one to the memory of George McCauley, designed by Chantrey, costing $1700. Two others were executed in Edinburgh. But the one erected to the memory of Lady Anne Murray, 3d daughter of the Earl of Cromarty, most engaged my attention. She died in 1768, and her brother George Murray, Deputy Secretary of South Carolina, died in 1772. The tablet is ornamented with the heraldric bearings of their father, Earl Cromarty, who was attainted, and I believe executed, for his efforts in 1715 in behalf of the Stuart family, in what has been denominated the "Mar Rebellion." Within the Grave Yard nearly every county of Scotland is represented, and amongst others I found my own name.

St. Michael's, (Episcopal,) is the wealthiest Church in the City, and has by far the tallest and most beautiful steeple. A steeple which was used as a tower of observation when the British besieged the City during the Revolutionary war, in 1780. Near this steeple stood a statue of William Pitt, which a 24 lb. ball struck, breaking off the right arm. It was around this spot, that the North Carolina Volunteers from General Lillington's Militia, under Col. Lytle, performed prodigies of valor, as well as the Militia under Gen. Ashe. It was here that two sons of Cumberland met in a hand to hand struggle. They were brothers, one a Whig, the other a Loyalist. They recognized each other—the Loyalist laid down his arms, abandoned the unnatural contest—and returned to Cumberland, where his descendants live in honor, and as true Patriots as the country can boast.

Within the Church there are numerous tablets—one to the memory of the gallant Gen. C. C. Pinckney. In the grave yard a monument is erected to Robt. Y. Hayne, the rival of Webster, at a time when Calhoun was in the zenith of his power, mental and physical.

In all of the other Churches referred to there are ancient and honorable names, whose memories will ever be cherished by a grateful people. They sleep within the bustle and the noise of the City, as if to remind the living that they too must die. Recently, however, "Magnolia Cemetery" has been opened for the City dead—some miles in the interior.

Within the Circular Church are several beautiful tablets—one marks the resting place of Robert Tradd, the first male child born within the city. He died in 1731, aged 52 years, and must have born in 1679. He bequeathed to the Church the interest on £1,000. There is a street named after him.

In this burying ground rest the early fathers and mothers of the name of Legare.

St. Philip's Church, (Episcopal,) stands on Church street, and has a grave yard on each side of the street. Within this Church there is a monument to Gen'l Moultrie; and a tablet to Dr. Wilson, by Chantry. Within the enclosure there are some monuments as early as 1722. Opposite to this Church, but within the burying ground appurtenant to it, rest the remains of John C. Calhoun. As yet, there is nothing but a brick vault to designate the spot. A Monument is contemplated on a large scale. His statue stands in the City Hall—and already needs that the dust should be washed off by some kind hand.

Two pictures in the St. Andrew's Hall attracted my attention—one is a portrait of Professor Dugald Stewart, prominent as a Philosopher and patron of Genius; the other is a duplicate portrait of Queen Victoria, painted by Sully for the St. George Society, Philadelphia. The St. Andrew's Society was established before the Revolutionary war, and has dispensed large amounts in Charity.

The City abounds in public buildings. I visited the Orphan House, in front of which now stands the statue of Wm. Pitt. The arm is broken off, the nose fractured, and other portions of the statue attest the power of time and weather in its effects upon the solid marble. The Orphan House is being greatly enlarged. It is sustained by a City tax, by bequests, and by all the exclosts within the Parishes of St. Michael's and St. Philip's.

The Citadel, or State Military School, is well worth a visit; as are Roper's Hospital, the Cathedral, Club House, and South Carolina Institute, the Hibernian and St. Andrew's Halls. Of these last, one may be recognised by the Harp—the other by the Thistle. In the Apprentice's Hall are some fine old portraits—one of Gen'l Moultrie, which is said to be good. The Mercantile Library Association is kept up at a very considerable expense, the rent alone being $1200 per annum. Through the kindness of Robert Mure, Esq I was admitted and allowed to read the news from all quarters of the globe—but only found the Wilmington Herald and Charlotte Whig, as representatives of the North Carolina Press.

The U. S. District Court is ably presided over by the Hon. R. B. Gilchrist, a brother of Rev. Adam Gilchrist of your town. I introduced myself to the Judge as a friend of his brother, and found him exceedingly affable, kind, and obliging. He pointed out and introduced me to several distinguished Lawyers and carried me to the Charleston Library, which was established in 1748, and has now about 20,000 volumes of rare and valuable books. I found the Librarian, A. H. Mazyck, exceedingly attentive. Among other curiosities he showed me the Orderly Book of Francis Marion, from 1777 to 1778, with the names of officers and date of Commissions. Likewise, Gen'l Moultrie's Orderly Book, kept by Captain Mason, from June 1775 to Dec'r 1776. The entry relating to the defence of Fort Moultrie—28th June, 1776—is modest in the extreme—speaks of it as a "Skirmish." In thanking the men Gen. Moultrie says: "It will always be an honor to the man that can say, he was in the battle of Sullivan's Island." Three men, it seems, were absent on the day of battle, and they were sentenced to receive 200 lashes, and be dressed in petticoats, and cap. The portrait of Moultrie indicates firmness and severity. This Library is much frequented by the literary savans of the City. Here apparently without concert of action, meet the profound Judge, the eloquent Lawyer, and eminent Divine, the Antiquarian, the modern Author, and retired Merchant. Every sect and denomination meet here, and stand upon a common platform, and freely exchange opinions upon scientific subjects, and thus without effort they succeed in perpetuating a Literary Aristocracy, such as exists in no other Southern State.

King street is to Charleston what Broadway is to New York—the thoroughfare in which can be seen the fashion, youth and beauty—as well as the folly, age and wealth—of the city. East Bay street skirts the wharves, and boasts of doing the *heavy* business. The Banks are mostly located in Broad street. They are selling Northern Exchanges at ¼ per cent.—and yet have a suspended Bank debt exceeding two millions of Dollars, nearly half as much as your Bank Capital. Yet North Carolina money is at a discount of from 1 to 4 per cent.

I had the pleasure of seeing a turn-out of several of the City Military Companies—whose bearing was chivalrous and soldier like. The Scotch company particularly interested me. Their uniform is the Rob Roy bonnet, with red and black plume, the plaid, tartan coat, and trews—identically the uniform of the "Black Watch" or 42d Highland Regiment, which first distinguished itself at Fontenoy under the Duke of Cumberland, and covered itself with immortality at Waterloo. An excellent piper belongs to the company, and as the strains of the pibroch echoed and re-echoed 'mongst the Palmetto and Magnolia trees of the sunny South, I felt that "Liberty and Union" had no truer friends than those adopted citizens, whose martial ardor was fired by the influence of the airs of their native land.

When the company was dismissed I introduced myself to the commander, Captain Robert Mure, a native of Scotland, but long a citizen of Charleston. I found him a warm hearted hospitable gentleman, largely engaged in commerce, possessed of facilities and the disposition to make a stranger feel at home.

The Battery is the most delightful summer walk in the United States. Skirting the harbor for three quarters of a mile, with transverse walks and seats at convenient distances, I can conceive of no more delightful place for an evening promenade. In addition to the walks, there is a large and commodious bathing establishment, partitioned so as to accommodate ladies and gentlemen. Fronting the Battery is the entrance to the harbor, between which stands Castle Pinkney, rendered unnecessary I should judge as a Fort, since the erection of Fort Sumter, which is farther from the City, and has a more commanding position from its proximity to the channel. This fortification has been erected by the general government at a great cost, having been in a course of construction since 1828, except a few years in nullification times, when the Government was enjoined under a pretext that it had never entered the land, and that the land lay in South Carolina. But on a final hearing of the cause it was adjudged that the U. S. had reclaimed, or made the land, which prior to its occupation was covered with water at all times. On the east of Fort Sumter is Mount Pleasant, a place of summer resort, where is kept a good hotel having the advantage of steamers stopping every hour in the day as they pass to and from Sullivan's Island, on which stands Fort Moultrie. On the opposite side of the channel, on James's Island, stands Fort Johnson.

The City is bounded on the West by Ashley River, which lies between it and James's Island—a point of land which runs out into the sea some seven miles. On the East the City is bounded by Cooper River, which runs between it and Sullivan's Island some miles, when the two rivers meet and form the main channel between these two Islands. All the basin within seems to be the Harbor, in which vessels may ride in safety, provided there are no shoals—of which I fear there are some, judging from the positions occupied by the numerous fishing boats within the Harbor.

Of the Hotels in Charleston it would be useless to say anything—they have a national reputation. I "put up" at the Mills House, and found every luxury the most fastidious would desire. It is a new house, elegantly furnished, where attentive servants and a bounteous table minister to the wants of the way-worn and weary, at a moderate price for such fare at such a House. On the 6th May, we had Strawberries and ripe Water Melon.

The free colored population are possessed of wealth, influence and character, far beyond what they have attained in any of the Northern Cities or States. Some of them dress in a style superior to anything I had imagined. Every facility is afforded for their religious instruction.

One thing fretted me beyond conception,—that was to see North Carolina cotton finding an outlet through this port—knowing as I did how much it is needed in North Carolina for purposes of exchange.

In addition to the places mentioned, I visited the Jewish Cemetery and Synagogue, U. S. Arsenal, Custom House, the various wharves, and larger ships and steam boats; and on the whole was much pleased with the City, though I must say my legs became awfully tired.

Mr. Wise, of Virginia, in a late speech, is reported to have said, respecting that State:

"She has an iron chain of mountains running through her centre, which God has placed there to milk the clouds, and be the source of her silver rivers."

The Rochester American remarks:

"The figure is borrowed from the New York milkmen who milk the clouds as much as they do their cows, and draw from the former the most palatable and healthful portion of the compound fluid."

The Drouth.—From every section of the State the complaints of the drouth multiply, and still more serious apprehensions of a failure of the corn and other crops are experienced. In nearly twenty years in this State we have never known as unfavorable a season, thus far, as the present. Most of the early plantings of corn were either killed by the frost or retarded and stunted by the cold weather, and, finally, when winter took leave of us the ground was dry and no rain of consequence has yet fallen. Most of the corn is just out of the ground, and where it was not planted deep, is in many places, beginning to wither for the want of moisture. No kind of vegetation grows well; the gardens are dying up, fruit is falling from the trees, and the prospect is discouraging enough.—*Houston (Texas) Telegraph.*

Prohibition in Delaware.—The Maine liquor law went into effect in Delaware on the 3d instant. An increase in the price of boarding at the hotels went into operation at the same time. A general storing away of liquor was observable for several days previous.

ESSAY ON THE CULTIVATION OF INDIAN CORN.

An Agricultural Association in Kentucky, last year, offered a premium for the best essay on the cultivation of Indian corn. The committee awarded the prize to Mr. S. T. Drane, of Henry county. The following is Mr. Drane's essay:

In writing an essay on the cultivation and management of a corn crop, the writer of this will not strive so much to maintain a system in writing as merely to contribute what he may know from practice.

Among the many requisites to ensure a good corn crop, the period of breaking the land according to its kind, whether it be turf, stubble, or land which had produced corn the preceding year, is of great consequence, and should be varied according to its tendency to wet or dry; and I will remark here that I have but little faith in the benefits resulting from fall or early winter plowing, because, if it be done earlier than November, the effects of the sun will prove injurious to the land thus exposed, and it will be sure to want rebreaking before it should be planted.

If the land is broken in November, December or January, it is still not exempt from the necessity of rebreaking, but it is liable, if the winter be a wet one, to excessive washing, and the consequence is, the valuable liquids are drenched out and the product will consequently be diminished. These remarks are intended to apply to stubble and sod lands.

From my observation and experience, I would say that February is preferable in Kentucky to any other time for breaking turf or sod land, and no farmer should, if he can avoid it, let a day pass, when this period arrives, without having some plowing done, when the ground is sufficiently cleared of frost to do so. Stubble lands may be broken in this month also, but should give precedence to the turf land. Experience has proved to me, and I think will convince any one who will try it, that turf or stubble which is turned under in February will rot as soon as that which is plowed earlier, while it is not liable to the injuries mentioned above.

Land from which a crop of corn was taken the year previous should not be broken before March but I hold that it is bad economy except upon land of great fertility, to tax it with two consecutive crops of corn. It is not only too exhausting to the land, but is always attended with more difficulty in the cultivation from grass and weeds—an important feature in the production of a good corn crop. The plowing should be deep and thoroughly done, and, if practicable, the subsoil plow should follow the ordinary plow; for upon a complete preparation of the land depends, in a great degree, the success of the crop. The planting should not be done until the ground becomes dry and warm enough to ensure the speedy germination of the seeds, so as to make a good stand, to avoid replanting the vacancies, and sometimes furrowing out entirely, which, if done without rebreaking, seldom produces a good crop, and is difficult to cultivate. It would be infinitely better for the farmer to attend to some other job until the proper season arrives.

An important point in this matter is the method of planting. There are as I conceive, but two definite methods of planting corn, one of which is by crossing off the land with a plow, the required width, and planting the crop so as to form rows each way; and the other is to drill it. Drilling is either performed by hand or by some of the numerous kinds of seed drills now in use.

From three years experience in planting with Barnhill's patent corn-planter, I prefer that to any other method of putting in my crop.

The advantages afforded by this method are:

1st. After I am ready to check off for planting I can dispense with *three-fourths of the laborers* and *two-thirds of the horses*, and the planter may from this cause alone be enabled to prepare his land thoroughly while the season is arriving when he may plant with safety, and he can thus be enabled to wait upon the weather and for the preparation of the land, which, if he does not, he will seldom fail to regret. The land should in all cases be first harrowed before the planting. I consider the proper time for putting in this crop in Kentucky is about the middle of April; and in most of the land the 20th of April to the 5th and even to the 10th of May would not be too late.

Another reason in favor of the drill system with this machine is, that it deposits the grain at intervals of about twelve or fourteen inches apart, in rows say four feet to four feet three inches apart. The plants should be thinned out so as to leave but one stalk to each deposit. The corn is thus regularly dispersed over the ground, whereas, if in hills, the amount of stalks on the land would be about the same; but the more uniform distribution of the drifted corn over the surface of the land, I am confident will produce the largest yield, and if properly cultivated will withstand the effects of drought better than corn planted in hills, while the drilled corn can be cultivated easier and in much better rotation. For instance, if the entire crop is in one field, poor workings will always be in regular succession from one side to the other. The period between workings to all parts of the field will be regular. Otherwise, if in hills to be plowed both ways when the field is once plowed over, say from east to west, you turn across and are obliged to rework a part of the corn immediately with a part that has not been worked for eight or ten days.

The system of cultivation that I pursue, and which I believe as successful as any other, is, as soon as the corn is planted and before it is up, if you choose, to run twice in a row with a one-horse Rounder or Livingston county plow, the bar side to the corn. I start half my teams thus: when they have proceeded this way long enough for the land to want stirring again, I start the second half, to follow with the Cultivators, twice in a row, which levels the ridges down. As soon as the third working is needed, or when those who used plows in the first case get over the crop, start them with Cultivators, also twice in a row. By this time the corn should be thoroughly and carefully thinned before the fourth working which should be done with shovel plows. Those who thin the corn should always carry hoes for the purpose of cutting briars, elders, sprouts, &c., that may have escaped the plow. The fifth process, which is apt to be the last should be with Cultivators twice in a row.

You now have the crop "laid by," as the term is, with the ground in a level condition, to avoid washing, and in a good condition to receive small grain in the fall or spring. We have now come to a period when we await the process of maturing, and the further management of the crop will vary according to the design to feed to the various kinds of stock; but it is good economy, as soon as it is sufficiently ripened, to cut and set in stacks (if in hills) of 16 hills square, or if in drill, a little less than that proportion, as there is apt to be more on the ground, unless carefully thinned. There is more danger from too early cutting than too late; and all corn intended to be cribbed should be secured by the first of January; otherwise, it is very liable to receive material injury before it can be housed.

The stacks of shocks or fodder should be doubled after the corn is shucked out by laying one-third on the ground and setting the remainder carefully around.

This method of saving provender for stock in winter is by far the most speedy and cheap that can be pursued.

A Valuable Arrangement.—The gentleman at the head of the Agricultural branch of the United States Patent Office is making arrangements with authorities of different foreign governments to obtain from them well preserved seeds to be experimented with in this country. That is, in addition to the similar arrangements heretofore made. A day or two since we mentioned that he had transmitted an order to Ningpo, China, for north Chinese seeds likely to prove valuable here. We have since learned that an arrangement has just been perfected with the authorities of Sweden and Norway, whereby we are to receive seeds in exchange for those of our forest trees and of the varieties of Indian corn likely to succeed in the latitudes of those countries. Among those sent to Sweden and Norway from the American Patent Office are the seeds of the osage orange the magnolia glauca and the honey locust, all of which are deemed likely to flourish in that far-off quarter as in the United States.—*Wash. Star.*

Value of Farms in Different States.—The late Census shows the aggregate cash value of all the Farms in the several States. Distributing this aggregate according to the white population of each State, we find the following result: New Jersey is the highest. The aggregate cash value of the farms in that State is $120,237,511; the population is 489,555; which gives for each inhabitant $245 60. The next of all the States is Vermont, in which the cash value of the farms is equal to $201 for each inhabitant. Connecticut is next on the list, and nearly equal to Vermont, being $196.41. Massachusetts is far below either Vermont or Connecticut. Her population is 994,514; the aggregate value of her farms is $109,076,347, which is equal to only $109 77 to each person. To be equal per inhabitant to the ratio of Vermont Massachusetts should have an aggregate value of farms of $199,897,314—a difference of more than $90,000,000; and to be equal per inhabitant to Connecticut she should have a value in farms of $197,272,494—a difference exceeding $88,000,000. The average in Ohio, without fractions of a dollar, is $181 to each inhabitant; in New York $170; in Pennsylvania $172; in Virginia $152. In Illinois and other Western States, although the aggregate intrinsic value is far greater, the cash value is far less. By referring to the compendium of the census any one can find the materials for the same calculations as to all the States.—*Nat. Int.*

Japan Pea.—This new and rare article is found to be adapted to our soil and climate, and yields bountifully. The writer has counted on an average 300 pods to each plant—pods containing from two to three peas. They are small, round, of a cream color, and very hard. Should think they might be ground. They are very nutritious. The plant attains the height of about thirty inches; it is stiff and woody—unlike all other peas, it stands independent of all surrounding objects, and upright, like a shrub or small tree. Experience will prove the best manner of cultivating and harvesting. They should be planted or sown about the usual time of planting corn, not earlier, as frost is fatal to the young plants.—*Gen. Farmer.*

Slavery in South Carolina.—The Jacksonville News records the death, at the residence of Col. J. Broward, of a negro woman by the name of Phillis, aged ninety-three years. At the time General Washington visited South Carolina, at the close of the revolution, she was sent by the father of Col. B. to wait on him. For faithful services she was given her freedom; but, finding it too hard a task to maintain herself after a trial of fifteen years, she solicited to return to the Colonel and his brother, to be maintained during her life, which was granted her, and fed from his table until her death.

Slaves Escaping to Canada.—Canadian newspapers occasionally notice the arrival there of fugitive slaves from the Unites States, but generally make wry faces, such as, in medical experience, are considered premonitory symptoms of ejectment. The Toronto Colonist says:

Large numbers of slaves continue to escape into Canada daily from the United States. One of the Detroit papers tell us that on the 15th inst., no less than eighteen of them crossed the river into Canada. We fear they are coming rather too fast for the good of the Province. People may talk about the horrors of slavery as much as they choose; but fugitive slaves are by no means a desirable class of immigrants for Canada, especially when they come in great numbers.

The Cholera, we see, is reported to be making its appearance again, on the Western rivers,—following hard on the track, as usual, of European immigration, coming up the Mississippi. The disease was reported not long since as prevailing extensively at St. Petersburgh,—but latterly we have heard little or nothing about it. The truth is, the cholera is come to be so common a disease in both hemispheres, and its nature and treatment so well understood, now, that its advent, or its presence, excites no greater apprehension than ordinary cholera morbus.—*N. Y. Express.*

Robberies by Chloroform.—Mr. S. B. Wright, of the firm of Kimball & Co., of this city was robbed last week on the way to St. Louis, of $1,000 in money and $2,000 in drafts. It is probable that chloroform was used in the operation, as his stateroom was entered, and his wallet taken from under his head, without awakening him. The boat was searched, first by the officers, and afterwards by the St. Louis police, but without finding either thief or money. Mr. Nutt, formerly of our Eastern railroad, was also relieved by the same dextrous hands of $50 in money, a valuable breastpin, and some important papers. Mr. Wright will be able to prevent the payment of the drafts, but the $1000 are gone for good. *Burl. (Iowa) Tel., May 1.*

Curious Reward Offered for Returning a Runaway Wife.—A husband, residing in a small village in the interior, thus announces the departure from his "bed and board" of his dearly beloved: My wife Annie Marie, has strayed or been stolen. Whoever returns her will get his head broke. As for trusting her, any body can do as he sees fit—for as I never pay my own debts, it is not likely that I will lay awake nights thinking about other people's.

Taking a Landlord at his Word.—We have heard of cool things, but never anything cooler than the following: The landlord of a hotel at Whitehall called a boarder to him one day, and said: "Look a'here! I want you to pay your board-bill, and you *must!* I've asked you for it often enough; and I tell you now, that you don't leave my house till you pay it! "Good!" said his lodger; "just put that in writing; make a regular agreement of it; I'll stay with you as long as I live!"—*Kickerbocker Magazine.*

The editor of the Eastern Argus, who is at present Secretary of Legation at London, writes home to that paper that the French Emperor, during his recent visit to England, received our Minister, Mr. Buchanan, with marked civility, and expressed the hope that America and France might always be at peace.

From the St. Louis Republican, May 6.

VIOLENCE IN KANSAS.

We regret to learn that bloody deeds begin to attest the hostile feeling existing in Kansas in relation to squatter sovereignty. By a steamer just arrived from Fort Leavenworth, we have received a copy of a handbill, dated the first inst., in which the murder of Malcomb Clark is announced, and a call made to the citizens to meet and take action in relation to the matter. The deceased is represented as having borne the character of a most worthy and amiable citizen. Of the standing of McCrea, the homicide, no mention is made, nor are we acquainted at all with his history. The difficulty occured on the 30th ult., and the meeting of the citizens was to have taken place on the 3d instant.

Great excitement prevailed at Fort Leavenworth when the steamer left. McCrea was in confinement, awaiting the decision of the people. From the feeling expressed, it was feared he would be most summarily dealt with. The handbill as well as the information derived from the officers of the boat, leave no doubt but that the melancholy deed was the result of that foul spirit of discord which has been let loose in the Territory by men professing to be attracted by holy and philanthropic motives.

Attached to the memoranda of the steamer Edinburg we find a few additional particulars. The quarrel between McCrea and Clark originated at a meeting of Squatters held at Leavenworth City, and grew out of a dispute about voting. McCrea is a lawyer. After he shot his victim he attempted to escape by swimming the river, but was overtaken and conveyed to the guard house. The excitement, both in Weston and Leavenworth, was intense, and it was apprehended the citizens would tear down the prison and lynch the prisoner. We give the hand-bill entire:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

GREAT INDIGNATION MEETING!!

Arouse and Avenge the Blood of your Fellow Man.

Whereas: Malcomb Clark, one of our most worthy and estimable citizens—a man whom it is impossible to see without admiring, or to know without esteeming, and of whom it might be said that those who knew him best, loved him most, was consigned to an untimely grave, killed, atrociously murdered, without any just cause or provocation, in this city, on the 30th ultimo by the violent and ruthless hand of an assassin, C. McCrea, a meeting of our citizens is hereby called in this place on Thursday, May 3d, for the purpose of taking some action in relation to this foul and atrocious crime by which a happy family has sustained a sad and irreparable bereavement, and our community been deprived of one of her most useful and enterprising citizens.

Here is another life that has been taken by the murderous hand of a treacherous villain! Where will these fatal consequences end, God only knows! Arise fellow men, and trample under your feet the hydra-headed monster, ABOLITIONISM!

D. Scott Boyle, John Harris, James M. Lyle, D. J. Johnson. H. Rives Pollard, J. Marion Alexander, Bennett Burnam, J. L. McAleer, Jarrett Todd, J. H. McBride, members of the committee appointed by the citizens of Leavenworth to frame a call for a public meeting.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., May 1st, 1855.

CHICAGO, May 8.

Mob Law in Missouri.—The Platte (Mo.) Argus of the 1st publishes the proceedings of a mass meeting held at Weston, in that State, at which resolutions were passed setting forth that self-defence requires the expulsion of every person bringing into reproach negro slavery; that robbers and traitors have no right to protection at law; that they ratify the proceedings of the Parkville rioters; approve the resolutions then passed in regard to Methodists, and add thereto, *all ministers* preaching prejudical to slavery.

They have no arguments against Abolition papers, but the Missouri river, bonfires and hemp ropes, and pledge themselves to go to Kansas and help expel those corrupting and tampering with slaves. Finally, they call a grand Mass meeting to be held at Parkville, on the 5th.

MOBILE, May 7.

Know Nothing Victory.—John A. Hitchcock, Esq., Know Nothing, was elected to-day Judge of the Probate Court of Mobile county by 1100 majority over Alex. B. Meek, Esq., Democrat.

Post Office Robberies.—The New Orleans True Delta states that during the administration of Postmaster Kendall, letters containing money to the amount of eighty thousand dollars have been abstracted from the Post Office of that city. Mr. K. is now under arrest on a charge of participating in these robberies.

The Love of Grey Beards.—Married Early in the Morning.—One of our oldest citizens, a gentleman prominent for his activity in all charitable enterprises, became enamored of a maiden, "who had been young once." It did not require great fanning to cause the flame of love to burn brightly, and with consuming force, in their old, but warm hearts. Accordingly on Tuesday night the question was proposed, answered and a minister sent for. All things were in readiness, when the master of the house objected, thinking the couple were rather ancient. They accordingly had to repair to another residence, and there met with no better fortune. Thus the round of friends was run, and not until 2 o'clock yesterday morning did the loving couple find an altar whereon they might swear love, fidelity and all those sort of necessary oaths.

On the 6 o'clock train, the husband and wife, aged respectively 70 and 65, took the cars for a pleasure trip. Long may they wave!

Louisville Cour.

Baby in a Bandbox.—A Lawyer's Present.—Mr. Ziba Babbit, one of the "fathers of the town," made a call at our office yesterday, which proved to be interesting. In his official arms he carried a lady's bandbox, in which nestled in innocent and unconscious slumber, what we were told was considered a very fine male infant, apparently one week old, the history of whose brief existence is almost a mystery. It appears that the bandbox aforesaid, had been converted into a May basket, and, with its contents, was found suspended, yesterday morning, at the door of the eminent counsellor, N. Morton, Esq., accompanied by a polite note, in a neat lady like hand, saying: "This infant came from a respectable family; please adopt it." We learn that the little visiter was duly and kindly cared for, and is now in the family of Mr. Babbitt.—*Taunton Mass. Gazette, May 2.*

A Good Reason.—A few days since, a Grand Jury out south ignored a bill against a huge negro, for stealing chickens, and before discharging him from custody, the Judge bade him stand reprimanded; he concluded as follows:

"You may go now, John; but (shaking his finger at him,) let me warn you never to appear here again."

John, with delight beaming from his big white eyes, and with a broad grin, displaying a new row of beautiful ivory, replied:

"I wouldn't bin dis time, Judge, only the constable fotch me!"

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A VERNAL DIALOGUE

THE NORTH TO THE SOUTH

Stern winter is breaking his rigorous chain,
And Spring's soft breath is o'er us again;
A fairy step peeps out of the snow,
And trips o'er fields, where flowers shall grow—
Pausing to look for the violet's cup,—
Telling young daisies, 'tis time to be up!
Hastening with odor, from grotto, and cell,
To sprinkle the clover, and lily's white bell;
Scattering fragrance with merriest glee,
In the dew-gemmed path, and fairy lea,—
Yes—winter has gone, with frost, and sheen,
And the woods smell sweet with wintergreen.
Now lightly trip young maiden feet,
The "forget me nots," with haste to greet,
Where dandelions star the fresh young grass,
And lilacs kiss us, as we pass,—
Old Ocean grows blue,—its waves beat soft,
On the sunny beach, they're rudely tost,
And the merry brook is dancing along,
Like a playful child, of light, and song.
Birds are coming, with downy breasts,
From the sunny South, to their woodland nests,
Their tale is blythe, as they wing on the breeze,
To nestle their young, 'mong glossy green leaves,
Their feathers gay as the rainbow mist,
An April sun has lovingly kissed,
And brightly their plumage is gleaming afar
With the gilded beams of the morning star.

THE SOUTH.

Your pardon, pale North! we laugh at thy woes,
Fold thy grim mantle, and with us rejoice;
Our robes are gayer, and brighter, than thine,
We laugh at *thy* spring,—thy song, and rhyme;
Your step is laggard, and cold winds blow,
O'er the sweetest blooms that struggling grow
And vain it were, to shelter the flower,
Whose crimson pales in the sleeted shower—
Our buds have leaved, all fresh from the trees,
With bloom and odor, on every breeze,—
Our woods are full of sweet wild flowers,
And roses look glad in our fragrant bowers,
Spreading their gorgeous petals rare,
No stunted growth of the North, they wear;
Thy hot-house gems are our garden pride,
As they shed sweet perfume, far and wide,
In all their gold and crimson glory,
Like garlands bright, of eastern story:
The birds are all here, on their glossy wings,
The mocking bird, in the tall elm sings,
The orange is shedding its perfume near,
And the glossy fig, finds an Eden here,
The butterflies float in the soft sunshine,
As they wait for a revel, in the grasshopper's time.
Our waters know no ice-bound chain,
As they gliding flow on, to the silvery main,
And the maid of the South, like her own warm sky,
But softer gleams, as eve draweth nigh.
Come then to *us*, ye pale North flowers,
No spring do ye know, like this of ours.

TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTER'S WAREHOUSE.

WILLIAM HAGAR, JR., & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO W. & H. HAGAR,

No. 38 Gold Street,

NEW YORK.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of W. & H. HAGAR in the Type Foundry business, heretofore conducted by them, are now prepared to fill all orders for

TYPE & PRINTING MATERIALS

with which they may be favored. Having been connected with the late establishment for nearly twelve years, we have no hesitancy in saying that the celebrity enjoyed by it, both in point of material and manufacture, will be fully maintained by us, and, having ample facilities, their late patrons, and the trade generally, may expect to receive orders with the same accuracy and dispatch.

Attention is called to the entirely new edition of our SPECIMEN BOOK, which is now ready for delivery, copies of which will be furnished gratis to all persons wishing to purchase type. Persons out of the city will please direct how it may be sent. Additions will constantly be made to the already large and varied assortment to be found there, of such novelties as may appear, and specimen sheets forwarded to all who receive our book.

A full assortment of all kinds of PRINTING MATERIALS will always be kept on hand.

Machine and Hand Presses, Adams', and all other kinds of Presses,

Will be furnished at short notice and at manufacturers' prices.

Our attention has been called to the advertisements of several other founders who claim to have become acquainted with a peculiar secret for the preparation of their material which enables them to cast type to last one-third longer than that furnished by any other founder. We assure the trade there is no secret in the combination of metal with which we are not fully acquainted, and, if required, we will guarantee all type furnished by us to last as long, with the same use, as that furnished by any other establishment in the country.

☞ Publishers of Newspapers, who will insert this advertisement three times, with this note, and forward us a paper containing the same, will be paid in printing materials by purchasing four times the amount of their bill for the advertisement.

WM. HAGAR, Jr.
April, 1855. S. F. RANDOLPH.

☞ We have been appointed agents for the sale of CHASE'S DIAMOND PRINTING PRESS, and keep a full assortment of the different sizes on hand. They are much the cheapest press in the market, and I supply the place of those of a much larger cost. 98 tf

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HERE IS YOUR REMEDY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, certain Remedies for Bad Legs, Sores and Ulcers.—Henry Read of Brooklyn, New York, suffered for nearly eight years with a very bad leg, it was covered with sores of a most malignant character, and terribly swollen. He had consulted a number of medical men, who were unanimous in their opinion, that amputation of the limb was the only thing likely to save him, and even then his recovery was dubious as his health was so much shattered. The loss of a limb to a man at this period of life was too great a sacrifice, and he refused to submit to the operation. He used Holloway's Ointment and Pills for nine weeks, and the leg is sound!!!

*** Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicines throughout the United States, in Pots and Boxes, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 00 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

Blanks for sale here.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 14, 1855.

The Superior Court for this County is now in session—Hon. JOHN L. BAILEY presiding.

The trial of Johnson, from Harnett county, for the murder of Stewart, will probably come up on Thursday or Friday. We are not aware of any other capital case to be tried.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.—Among the items of news brought by the Asia, we find rumors of an abandonment of the siege of Sebastopol. These rumors may be regarded, doubtless, as merely indicative of the public sentiment, growing out of the hopelessness of the attempt upon a place so strongly defended.

It is evident that in England the war is deplored, and both people and government would gladly be rid of it. In France it may be different both with people and government, for the French people are fond of military life, and the French Emperor may be well convinced that his crown rests more securely on his head while his subjects have their thoughts fixed upon the existing war, thus diverting their minds from a war upon himself.

The following summary, from the Express, of the detailed accounts by the Asia is interesting, as showing that the worst is yet to come:—

Stirring News.—The contents of the European Mail, which reached this city last evening, are of a much more important character than the foreshadowings by telegraph, from Halifax, led us to believe. The breaking up of the Peace Conferences at Vienna, coupled with the vacillating and now very suspicious attitude of Austria, and the barren results, so far, of the bombardment of Sebastopol, had produced a feeling of marked depression both in London and Paris. The public mind is preparing now for war on the most extended scale,—war that will at once bring into play all the resources of the belligerents. As a great step to that end, we have the positive assurance that the Emperor of the French will send for the Crimea at an early day. Another is, to compel Austria to draw the sword, either for or against the Czar. Already a courier was on his way from Paris for Vienna with despatches from the Emperor for M. Drouyn de l'Huys. These despatches are described as decided in their tone, and the French Plenipotentiary is instructed to call upon the Cabinet of Vienna, to declare categorically whether it means to fulfil its pledges, and "to take the part that becomes it as a great power against the common enemy, now that Russia has rejected the propositions of the powers." The demand is said to be made *in terms which admit neither of evasion nor delay.*

The Austrian Government, meanwhile, is manifestly not blind to the crisis. To use a Yankee phrase, she is getting ready to face the music,—in issuing a decree for a new levy of *eighty thousand* men.

In view of these events—present and prospective,—the war, bloody as it has been already,—is nothing to what is coming. The drama is just beginning.

THE CASE OF JUDGE LORING.—We are happy to find that the authorities of Massachusetts are not *all* traitors and madmen. The Legislature passed resolutions requesting the Governor to remove Judge Loring, from his office in the State Judiciary, in consequence of his having faithfully discharged his sworn duty in his other capacity of U. S. Commissioner in the celebrated Burns fugitive slave case. This blow at the independence of the Judiciary, not less than at the integrity of the Union and of the force of one of the plainest provisions of the Constitution, Governor Gardner has had the moral courage to refuse to strike. He has returned a message to the Legislature, respectfully declining to comply with its request. The message is said to be long, and the telegraph does not state its reasons, but we may hope that they are National in their character, and that the Governor has done a wise and patriotic act in a way to command the respect of the country, if not of the fanatics of Massachusetts. It is said, indeed, that the message gave great satisfaction in Boston, where there prevails, to a great extent, a very different feeling from that which actuates the mass of the people of the State. A majority of the Governor's Council is stated to have been opposed to his decision.

Gov. Gardner is stated to have been an intimate friend of Daniel Webster. The fact that he was elected to his present office by the Know Nothings, will be a feather in the cap of that party in the South. Any party may be proud of a man who, in these degenerate days, does his duty in defiance of popular clamor.

The Legislature does not pause in its career of madness in consequence of this rebuke by the Governor. On the same day there passed through one House "the personal liberty bill," as it is called, which nullifies the fugitive slave law of Congress.

P. S. The following is given as a brief synopsis of the Governor's reasons:

First, that the address was not accompanied by the reasons assigned for the request, and that the State Constitution, properly construed, does not confer on the executive the power of removal at the mere wish of the Legislature; second, that there is no justifying precedent, the two former instances of deposition of Judges by Governors of Massachusetts not being at all applicable to the case of Judge Loring; third, that no crime had been alleged against Judge Loring, and nothing which disqualified him for his office of Judge of Probate; fourth, that such deposition of Judge Loring, if made in this questionable manner, on account of his not serving the popular sentiment of the day, would inaugurate a policy which might re-act injuriously both upon its authors and upon the character of the Judiciary.

A MODEL COUNTY.—The Greensborough Patriot states the remarkable fact, that, though one of the oldest counties in the State, there has never been a conviction for murder nor a person hanged within the limits of Randolph county.

The Know Nothings have elected their municipal ticket in Providence, R. I., by a majority of 810; and a Probate Judge at Mobile by 1100 majority.

The Know Nothings have also elected the municipal officers in Beaufort by a large majority. 1.0 votes were polled; the K. N. ticket receiving 92, opposition, 28.

HOW TO KILL OFF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—We see it announced that Gov. Bragg has appointed Hon. A. Rencher, J. J. Jackson, R. E. Rives, Esqs., Directors on the part of the State in the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

We have heard, upon reliable authority, that one of these newly appointed Directors, (the Hon. Mr. Rencher,) never subscribed a cent to the work of which he is now placed in charge; that he was not, and never had been, a stockholder when he received this appointment; and that to qualify him to accept and act as Director, Mr. Jackson, another of these State Directors, transferred to Mr. Rencher *one* of the only TWO SHARES which *he* owned. And to make room for Mr. Rencher in the Board, the Governor left out an old Director, who had not only subscribed and paid largely, and given his gratuitous services to the work for years, but had also become responsible, individually, for many thousands of dollars of the debts of the company!

If any more effectual mode than this can be devised of destroying the internal improvement spirit of the people of North Carolina, we should be sorry to see it. Yet it is no solitary instance of its kind. The Executive appointments in the North Carolina road, and the Wilmington road, have been of the same character. Such things were never done before the day of small things inaugurated by Gov. Reid.

"FIRST PRINCIPLES."—The Convention at Clinton the other day, recurred to and endorsed "first principles"—meaning thereby, we suppose, the Virginia resolutions of '98 and '99, those resolutions being generally laid down in Locofoco meetings as the foundation of the Locofoco party.

The same Convention denounced the "principles" of the Know Nothings as "antagonistic to the principles of the Constitution," "destructive of liberty," "at war with the teachings of our revolutionary forefathers," and "gotten up to defeat the Democracy."

If these gentlemen had ever read their "first principles," the resolutions of '98 and 99, (which we doubt,) they would have seen that those principles correspond precisely with the K. N. principles which they denounce. Among the Virginia resolutions referred to are the following which we find in the Richmond Whig:

"That the General Assembly nevertheless concurring in opinion with the Legislature of Massachusetts, that every Constitutional barrier should be opposed to the introduction of foreign influence into our National Councils:

"Resolved, That the Constitution ought to be so amended that no foreigner who shall not have acquired rights under the Constitution and Laws, at the time of making this amendment, shall thereafter be eligible to the office of Senator and Representative in the Congress of the United States, nor to any office in the Judiciary or Executive Departments."

HESTER.—A correspondent writes to us that the "Ruffus H. Fauscett" who wrote to Hester from Clinton, as stated in the Observer of Thursday last, is in Clinton jail on a charge of forgery; was formerly a negro trader. He says nothing about "Mr. Duvall." Fauscett was admitted to bail last week. Forgery is the last crime of which we would suspect a man who writes *such* a hand.

We learn from the Hillsborough Recorder, that Hester "had prepared a written address, part of which, we are informed, was read by him in a distinct voice to the large crowd assembled to witness his execution, and the remainder was read by another person at his request. He denied his guilt in the case upon which he was convicted, alleging that he purchased the negro from another for the sum of eight hundred dollars. He made no confessions. The address, we are told, consisted principally of denunciations of his lawyers."

SNOW.—On Wednesday morning last, the 9th of May, snow fell to the depth of four inches at Hazleton, Penn.

FROST.—There was a sharp frost as far South as Washington city on Wednesday night last.

We have heard it said that there was frost in this vicinity; but have seen no one who could vouch for the fact as within his own knowledge. The weather has been very unseasonably cool, and still continues alarmingly dry.

ATLANTIC RAILROAD.—Carteret County has voted a subscription of $50,000 to the Atlantic and N. C. Rail Road. 536 votes were given for and 144 against subscription.

The survey of the route of this road, says the Halcyon, is now nearly complete, and the work will soon be put under contract and commenced.

HUMBUG.—We have received an advertisement, all the way from Georgia, with $2 enclosed to pay for its insertion, offering "on the receipt of $1, post paid," to send "a plain direction to enable gentlemen or ladies to win the devoted affection of any of the opposite sex their heart may desire." The quack adds, with a happy disregard of orthography and the fitness of words, that "the process is so simple and so fascinating that all may be married irrespectable of age or appearence."

Whatever may be the nature of the "process," we think that any gentleman or lady who would send a dollar on such an expedition would be "simple" enough in all conscience, whether "fascinating" or not.

We declined inserting the advertisement, and returned the $2. Supposing the advertiser to be a cheat, we cannot aid him in getting any unsophisticated youths, or antiquated bachelors or maids, into so hopless an investment. And even on the unsupposable supposition that he would do what he promises, how should we ever forgive ourselves if we should be accessory to the marriage of even one couple "*irrespectable* of age or appearence"? An old woman (if women ever do grow old, which may be doubted of course,) to a beardless boy; or a chicken hearted fellow to a Mrs. Caudle, who might pounce upon him for the sake of having some body to talk to of nights! No, no, Mr. L—, you must excuse us from giving aid or comfort to your love affair, *i. e.*, love of money affair—making matrimony a matter of money.

SENATOR WILSON.—This Massachusetts abolitionist has been making a speech to the American anti-slavery party in New York City. He predicted that the next President of the United States would be an abolitionist of his own stamp; and declared it is as his opinion that no Senator can hereafter be chosen from any of the Northern States, who does not politically partake of the same complexion. His speech was very violent against the South, and some of his avowals are a bowshot beyond the usual staple of abolition harangues.

We make some extracts from his speech as reported in the Express:

"When the slave power has the audacity to open the green fields of Kansas and Nebraska to the traders in human blood, the good champions of anti-slavery, Chase and Chas. Sumner, of the United States Senate, stood up for the rights of an injured and insulted people.—And now of the 142 representatives of the North at the time of the Kansas-Nebraska iniquity only about 15 will ever again darken the doors of the U. S. Senate Chamber, as representatives of the country. A large majority of the newly elected senators have been elected under a pledge of freedom, and the slavery iniquity is doomed speedily to sink so low, that a bubble will never rise to tell the story of its death. The speaker said that he predicted that John P. Hale would be elected over all others to represent old New Hampshire in the U. S. Congress at the next term, and to watch over the closing hours of slavery, and the present Administration. All honor to the Legislature of Massachusetts, said he, who had given a majority in both Houses to vacate the seat of a Judge of that State who had dared to give a fugitive up to a Virginia slave hunter. [Great cheering.]

* * * * * * *

"The time had come that when any party, no matter of what name, began to interfere and ignore the anti-Slavery question, it would begin immediately to sink, and would continue to do so until it was sunk so low as never to again recover itself. He would like to see an organization established in this community which should be truly American, and proscribe no man on account of his color. If such a party could be formed, which he doubted not there would be, he advised them, if they wished to ride into power in 1856, not to in any degree ignore the anti-Slavery movement. If it should have any such an idea, he hoped it would turn back and take a look at the two great parties—the Whig and Democratic—which had in times gone by rode into power with an immense majority at their back, but now where are they? Look at them! they are like spilled milk, laying scattered all over.—(Laughter.) *No party could by any possible means go into power in 1856 that dare ignore the emancipation of the bondsmen of America, for the fiat had* gone forth, and the decree had been given, that the anti-slavery party were now strong enough to go into power without the aid of any other faction, which it was resolved to do and once in power, they intended to repeal the act of 1810, giving power to the slavery movement, and also had determined that Kansas should come into the States as a free State, or never come in at all. Let the people, said he, understand this: the man who shall be placed in the Presidential chair for 1856, must be pledged by his past life, or by pledges as strong as pledges can bind man, that he is in favor of restoring freedom to Kansas, and is opposed to slavery. We have the power to do it, and we intend to do it. *In order to prove our love to the country, be it understood that we intend to blot out every provision in the Constitution which in any manner interferes with the liberty of a man on account of his color.* Let it be understood that the true standard of American sentiment is that all men were created free and equal, and as such should enjoy the protection of the American Constitution. Let the anti-slavery people, as they have the majority, take and rule the country, and the Southern people would quickly submit to the will of a majority, and then the community will be free, indeed.

We do not of course attach any more importance to the views of *Mr. Wilson* than to those of any other abolition fanatic. But he is here speaking the sentiments of the whole State of Massachusetts, and indeed of all New England, and a majority of the Northern people; and it is right that our people should know it. The Whig and democrats of the North are killed off, and it is Mr. Wilson and his abolition associates succeed in introducing the slavery warfare into the K. N. General Convention next month, as we fear they will, the last hope of a National party is gone, and sectional strife will commence, to end no man knows how or when.

REVISED STATUTES.—Messrs. B. F. Moore and W. B. Rodman have been appointed Commissioners to superintend the publication of the revised code. The Standard says the work will be put into the printer's hands in June and will be ready for distribution in January next.

RESIGNATION.—Mr. Ransom has resigned the Attorney Generalship of this State and the Governor has notified the Council of State to meet on the 25th inst., to fill the vacancy.

BANK OF WADESBOROUGH.—Besides paying its semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. this Bank added during the last six months, about $5,000 to its surplus fund, which is now about $30,000.

GUANO.—The Baltimore American states, by authority, that the Peruvian Government is about to change its agent for the sale of Guano in this country, to adopt new guards against adulteration and imposition, and to reduce the price to $45 per ton. The particulars will be announced in a few weeks.

GREAT LOSS.—A ship belonging to the Messrs. Appleton of Boston, has been wrecked in the China Seas, with a cargo of teas, which, with the ship, were valued at $465,000. There is insurance in New York, Boston, &c., for $450,000.

TOWN SUBSCRIPTION.—The Commissioners of Wilmington have fixed upon the 7th of June as the day for opening the polls in that Town to decide upon a subscription of $400,000 to the Wil. and Charlotte Railroad.

EVADING THE LAW.—The Marshal of Portland, Me., found on the premises of a liquor dealer in that City, a lead pipe, enclosed in the finishing work of the house, leading into a cask of brandy in the cellar! The Marshal charged upon the cask, but before its capture the spirits had vanished, the outsiders having pumped off the contents through another pipe. They will have it.

Further Foreign Items by the Asia.

WAR ON A GREAT SCALE.—An American in France writes to the National Inteiligencer that "145,000 troops have been embarked for the East from Marseilles, Toulon, and Algiers.—45,000 to 50,000 more are now going forward, making nearly 200,000 men that have gone or are going to that slaughter-house the Crimea. 35,000 horses and mules have also already been sent there, and from 6,000 to 8,000 more are now at or near Marseilles going forward as rapidly as possible. It is in vain to estimate the *materiel* gone or going, which far exceeds the quantity prepared for the great Russian campaign in 1812. One item that has been shipped is 850,000 bomb-shells, and 150,000 more are ready for shipment. Cannon balls go by the cargo, and every vessel takes more or less of them. Several hundred pieces of battering cannon, 150 additional for the siege, and mortars of all sizes, are now being sent. Muskets sufficient to arm the entire male Turkish population capable of bearing arms, and powder in quantities that would blow up the earth and reduce it again to chaos; provisions of all kinds; clothing, horses, boards, planks, waterproof tents, and other supplies of every description have gone and are going in quantities that almost exceed credence. The vastness of the resources and power of this country is strikingly exhibited by what she is now doing, and all apparently without any great effort, and certainly without the least sign of exhaustion. In former wars to put afloat on the ocean a military expedition of 20,000 or 30,000 men was considered a wonderful thing, but now France sends 200,000 to the remote end of the Black Sea with less effort and in less time than she dispatched the expedition of 30,000 men to Egypt in 1798 under Bonaparte.

"There are 460 cannon and mortars of the largest size mounted and playing on Sebastopol, whilst the Russians, it is said, have 2,000 pieces in position for the defence of the place, with a still overflowing arsenal. All the above is exclusive of the artillery of the armies on both sides.

"France at this moment is decidedly the most powerful nation of the world, and is ruled by an extraordinary man. The Emperor oversees every thing, never appears to be hurried, drives daily about Paris alone or accompanied by the Empress; he neither dreads the Legitimists, Orleanists, Red Republicans, nor the assassin's poignard; he thinks himself "*the man of destiny.*"

"All hopes of an early peace have vanished, and no one pretends to predict the duration of the war or the nations which are yet to be drawn into the vortex.

"What I suggested in a former letter is to be realized. An entrenched camp of 40,000 men is to be established near Constantinople, and will be occupied by French troops; the city is also to be strongly fortified. The French will be established in Turkey, and *will never again leave there.* Mark this prediction, for be assured it will be verified."

AFFAIRS AT SEBASTOPOL.

The correspondent of the London Times writes as follows:

It is said we should have opened fire, or that we were ready to do so, yesterday morning, but that Lord Raglan did not wish to inaugurate Good Friday by salvoes of artillery and by a sanguinary bombardment. Patience, good public, patience! Rome was not built in a day. Let us hope Sebastopol will be taken in less than a year. You have sent out a very brave but a very small army, and it has been wasted away and "used up" in the face of the enemy, who has waxed bolder and more numerous as its gallant little adversary has shrunk up beneath the rigors of winter, overwork, and sickness. Your divisions have fallen to the strength of brigades, your brigades have dwindled to regiments and your regiments have been dwarfed to the dimensions of companies. Your gallant cavalry has ceased to exist to all intents and purposes, and at the outside can only furnish piequets and weak patrols to keep watch outside our beleaguered camps. You have been told that you had still an efficient army of 30,000 men in the field; but the men who told you so juggled with you in a double sense, or did not know the truth. They did not see the ghastly legions which passed away from us to the lethal hospitals of Scutari, whose portals have almost been deserving of the terrible inscription of the *Inferno.* They did not know that 15,600 men—ay, 15,600 sick soldiers—were shipped from Balaklava between October 1, 1854, and March 30, 1855, and sent down to hospital. Although hundreds and tens of hundreds still lay anguishing in tents in camps. Who came to fill their places? A few thousand sickly, sinewless boys or under-fed mechanics, cajoled by recruiting sergeants to exchange the misery of our great towns for the abundance of the camp, and who added a couple of years to their age in order to pass muster at the depot. But now that a change—be it of weather, of administration, or of policy—has come over the whole spirit of the expedition, nothing can be more delightful than to record every fact that comes to my knowledge that can indicate the revived efficiency of one of the noblest armies that ever left the shores of Great Britain.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND MR. BUCHANAN.—In the correspondence of the Philadelphia North American we find the following:

"It is said that when the Emperor of the French was in London, on the occasion of his reception of the Corps Diplomatique at the French Embassy, upon his Excellency, Mr. Buchanan, the American Minister, being presented to him, he entered into conversation with him, and expressed his hope that he should see him at Paris on the occasion of the Universal Exhibition. Mr. Buchanan, however, stated that his return to the United States was imminent, and he feared he should be unable to spare the time. The Emperor retorted that steam annihilated distance; to which Mr. Buchanan rejoined in the affirmative, and added, 'it is not so far from Washington to Paris as from Paris to the Crimea, whither I hear it is the intention of your Majesty to proceed.' The Emperor immediately replied—"that is an affair of my own, of which no one knows anything." Such is the story. I believe it to be a mere canard." (*i. e.*, story.)

A despatch from the Crimea, dated April 17, reports that the cholera was raging fearfully in the French camp.

The London Times of Saturday, attributes the decline of the funds in part to the withholding by the Government of the latest news from the seat of war.

The cholera continued its ravages at St. Petersburg; and a serious overflow of the Neva was causing much distress and destruction of property.

On the 11th of April, Bronsa was visited by another earthquake, which destroyed most of the stone buildings, and the wooden ones taking fire, were burned up. The Jews' quarter of the city was buried under large masses of earth and rock.

The village of Kikuidi, one league from Bronsa, was totally destroyed. One hundred and fifty shocks occurred within 24 hours. The loss of life was not known.

A valuable cargo.—A ship recently sailed from Liverpool for Australia, with a "cargo" of 262 unmarried females.

The Revenue Law.—We understand that an impression prevails to some extent that there is a difference of opinion between the Attorney General and the public Treasurer as to the tax on merchants, imposed by the new Revenue Law. We are authorized by the Treasurer to say that there is no difference. Both concur in the opinion that the *merchant, merchant-tailor and jeweller* pay a tax of one-fourth of one per cent upon all purchases made for *twelve months* preceding the first April last.

It was the opinion of the Attorney General that the tax on sellers of liquor and drugs, whether they be merchants or not, was to be estimated from the 19th of March last, that is upon the *capital* employed in liquors after that time, and upon the *sales* of drugs after that time; and the Treasurer caused the letter of the Attorney General to be printed and circulated, expecting the public officers to conform to this construction—he being the law officer of the State, and it being highly important that there should be uniformity in collecting the taxes.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Hotel Prices and Profits.—It has been officially announced by some of our leading hotels, that on and after the 1st of May, the charge for board would be $3 per day. The Astor, St. Nicholas and New York have raised their prices on account, we believe, of the high price of beef, pork and potatoes. The Metropolitan continues the old charge of $2,50 per day, and it is the intention of the proprietors to make no change, under any circumstances short of famine. With flour at $12 per bbl., potatoes at $1,50 per bu. and other articles in proportion, it does not pay very well at $2,50 per day, but the proprietors of the Metropolitan believe that for the year through the old prices will be sufficiently remunerative, and they also believe that hotels should take their chances with other kind of business, good seasons with the bad. Uniformity in prices, is an important matter with the traveling public, and the Metropolitan will adhere to the old rate through the summer and winter.—*N. Y. Herald.*

WASHINGTON, May 11.

New System in Post Offices.—The Post Office Department has framed a series of instructions for the guidance of postmasters upon the introduction of the system for the registration of valuable letters. The plan goes into operation on the 1st of July, after which letters can be registered and receipted for by the payment of a fee of five cents. Extraordinary care is being taken to insure safe delivery.

CHARLESTON, May 9.

From Havana.—Appearance of the Yellow Fever.—The steamer Hayward, from Havana, with dates to the 5th, has arrived. All was quiet there, but the yellow fever had made its appearance in the city, and the U. S. steamer San Jacinto and other vessels of war had quitted the port in order to preserve the health of their crews.

END OF THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.

We find in the Baltimore Sun of yesterday—corroborated by articles in other papers—the following alleged abandonment of the late reputed Cuban expedition.

End of the Cuban Expedition.—It is stated that at a meeting of the Cuban Junta, held at New Orleans on the 29th ultimo, Gen. John A. Quitman handed in his resignation as Commander-in-Chief of the expedition which has been so long organized against Cuba. All of the American officers who held commissions in this Quitman army have also resigned, and the cause of Cuba is now in the hands of the Junta.

The authority for this statement is not disclosed, but it is rendered very probable by the little encouragement which has been given to the expedition at home or abroad. In the first place, our Executive Government not only showed no favor to the *Ostend* scheme of acquisition, but still less to filibustero designs on the island, which it formally denounced and menaced with all the penalties of the law. In the next place, the Senate, on the last night of their late session, refused to countenance a repeal of our neutrality laws; and, thirdly, and perhaps not the least discouragement was, that Gen. Concha had placed the island in such a state of defence, and was prepared to give any filibustero expedition so warm a reception, as to render the enterprise as doubtful in its pleasantness as its success. With so many discouragements, therefore, we think it very probable that the statement copied above is true, and that we may consider "Othello's occupation" as gone—for the present at least.—*Nat. Intell.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 14.

BACON—	9	a 9½	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	24	a 25	Cuba,	27	a 28
CANDLES—F. F.	18	a 20	New Orleans,	33	a 35
Adamantine	28	a 30	NAILS—	5½	a 6¾
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed,	85	a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	12	a 18	Tanners',	60	a 70
Laguira,	18½	a	SALT—		
St. Domingo,	00	a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	1 75	a
COTTON—			Alum, (bu.)		a
Fair to good,	9	a 9½	SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.,	8½	a	Flaxseed,	0 00	a 1 15
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover, per lb.	12½	a 15
Gunny,	15	a 17½	SHOT—		
Dundee,	14	a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00	a
Burlaps,	00	a 00	Buck,	2 25	a
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10,	17	a 18	Peach Brandy,	1 00	a
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "		a 65
Bro. Sheetings,	7½	a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	50	a 55
Osnaburgs,	9½	a 10	Northern "		a 50
FEATHERS—	35	a 40	N. E. Rum,	60	a 65
FLOUR—			Jam'ca Rum, $2	a	2 50
Family,	9 75	a 9 87½	Fr. Brandy, $4	a	6 00
Superfine,	9 50	a 9 62½	American Gin,	75	a 80
Fine,	9 25	a	Holland do,	1 50	a 2 00
Scratched,	9 00	a	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf,	11	a 12
Corn,	1 25	a 1 30	Crushed,	10	a 11
Wheat,	1 50	a 0 00	St. Croix,	9	a
Oats,	75	a	Porto Rico,	7	a 9
Peas,	1 00		New Orleans,	6	a 8
Rye,	1 00	a	TALLOW—	11	a 12
HIDES—Dry,	8	a 10	TOBACCO—		
Green,	4	a 5	Leaf,	none.	
IRON—			Manufactured,	8	a 15
Swedes, co. bar,		a 5½	WHITE LEAD—$2½	a	2 50
Ditto, wide,	6	a 6½	WINDOW GLASS—		
English,	4	a	8 x 10,	2½	a 2½
LARD—	10	a	10 x 12,	2½	a
LEAD—	8	a	WOOL—	13	a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—We advance our figures.

Cotton—We put up our quotations to correspond with sales.

Flour—We report a firm market.

Corn—Very scarce; sales easily made at quotation.

Turpentine—Virgin 2 40; Yellow dip 2 15; Scrape 1 15. Spirits 36.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 2 65, hard 1 70. Spirits quiet at 42½. Rosin 1 50; No. 1, $2. Tar 3 05. A cargo of corn sold at 1 20. Bacon 12½, hog round Cotton 9½.

At New York, Flour was less buoyant on Friday last, and a decline of 12½ to 25 cents was submitted to. Southern $11 to 12 37. Cotton has risen; middling uplands 10 to 10¼. Corn 1 17 to 1 18. Spirits Turpentine 46, cash.

Total receipts of cotton, 2,363,262 bales, against 2,558,015 last year. Decrease 194,753.

FOR HIRE.

A NEGRO WOMAN, for the balance of the year, who is a superior Cook, Washer and Ironer. Apply to J. A. PEMBERTON.

May 10. 99-2t

MARRIED,

In Bladen county, on the 19th ult., by Rev. H. A. Monroe, A. H. PERRY, Esq., to Miss ADELINE NEGMIA, daughter of Mr Bethel Meares.

On the 14th inst., by Rev. C. C. Gordon, ISHAM ROYAL, Esq., to Miss RACHEL C. CARROLL, all of Sampson.

At Franklinsville, N. C., on the morning of the 8th inst., by the Rev. S. D. Adams, JORDAN TYSOR, Esq., of Chatham, to Mrs. MISTY McMAKIN, of the former place.

DIED,

In this town, on yesterday evening, of consumption, Mrs. ISABELLA LAWRENCE, wife of Mr John Lawrence, aged 45 years and 9 months.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, at the Methodist Protestant Church, at 3½ o'clock.

Near Hillsborough, on the 7th inst, Dr. WILLIAM CAIN, age l about 32 years.

In Camden, S. C., on the 3d inst., JNO. C. WEST, a native of Fayetteville, a prominent and highly esteemed citizen.

In Robeson county, on the 12th inst, Mr. NEILL BARFIED, aged about sixty years.

In Richmond County, N. C. on the 27th ult., after an illness of several months, in the 22d year of her age, Mrs. FLORA McD. McRAE, wife of Mr. James Q. McRae, and daughter of the late Col. A. McEachin. Many excellencies adorned the character of this amiable, intelligent, and pious lady, which greatly endeared her to many admiring friends and acquaintances. Her end was peace.—Com.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line.—May 12.—Str Flora and Boats Alamance and Gen'l McRae, with goods for Jenkins, Roberts & Co, J A Womack, C F Sussroff, Rev B Craven, C N McAdoo, Burkhead & Smith, W Draughon, S J Hinsdale, T J & P P Meroney, J W Thomas, G H Lee, Columbia Literary Society, J N Smith, D Murphy, Deep River Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, G W Williams & Co, E H Watson, E B Wilder, G Brandt, Webb & Bro, E A Vogler, Hexter & Co, R T Long, J G Lash, G C Branson, J S Banks, A McLean, S T Hawley, E L Winslow, A J Woodward, W & A H Welch, Worth & Utley, Andrus & Barringer, A C Rees.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 10.—Brig J Albion fm N York; Schrs. Alba, and J S Wilson fm N York, D Swindell fm Hyde, H P Russell fm Bait, Forest and J H Chadbourn fm Boston, E Furbush fm Rockland, Pearl fm Jacksonville; Brig Naratiske fm New York. 11.—Brigs Tamaree fm New London, Abram fm Baltimore; Schr. Midyett fm Hyde.

CONCERT.

MESSRS. JOHNSON, AREY & CO. would announce to the citizens of Fayetteville that they will continue their series of CONCERTS, to-morrow evening, Tuesday 15th, and Thursday evening, 17th inst.

For particulars see Bills.

May 14. 400-

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE ICE HOUSE will be open to-morrow morning, from 5 until 7½ o'clock, and on Saturday evenings, from 5 until 7 o'clock, and continue open from day to day at said hours.

Price 2 cents per lb. when delivered in regular hours, and 3 cents when not in regular hours.

No Ice sold out of regular hours, less than 10 lbs., except in case of sickness.

Positively no Ice will be sold except for CASH.

Persons can deposit any amount of money, and have Pass Book to get any amount of Ice they may want at a time; but no Ice will be delivered after the money runs out.

Tickets may be had at C. E. Leete's Store, if preferred.

THEO. EVANS. C. E. LEETE.

May 14, 1855. 400-3t

Carolinian and Argus copy one time.

SALE AT AUCTION.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made to me by Jones & Barbee, I will sell at the Market House in Fayetteville, on the 5th day of June, 1855:

SEVERAL LOTS IN CAMPBELLTON,

550 Acres LAND, more or less, on the Centre Plank Road,

And a number of WAGONS and parts of Wagons, Wheel Barrows, Spades, &c.

A. McLAUCHLIN, Trustee.

May 12, 1855. 400-ts

Horse and Mules at Auction.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY (15th) at the Market House, at 12 o'clock,

1 good work HORSE,

2 " " MULES.

Terms at sale.

C. E. LEETE, Auctioneer.

May 14, 1855. 1t

SEALED PROPOSALS

WILL be received by the President of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, at Summerville, until the 15th instant, for the following bills of Lumber, to be delivered at the Lock near the mouth of Cross Creek:

20,000 feet 3 inch Lumber,			15 feet long.	
15,000 " 3 "	"	"	20 "	"
9,000 " 2 "	"	"	20 "	"
1,400 " 2 "	"	"	25 "	"
10,000 " 2 "	"	"	16 "	" all heart.
5,000 " 1 "	"	"	24 "	" "
10,000 " 2 "	"	"	18 "	" "
10,000 " 3 "	"	"	20 "	" "
51,000 " 6 by 8 inches, 33 feet long.				

75 sticks flattened on two sides, 12 inches thick, 54 feet long.

30,000 feet timber, 12 by 12 inches, 26 feet long, to show 3 inches heart on each side.

35,000 feet timber, 12 by 12 inches, 31 feet long, showing heart as above.

35,000 feet timber, 12 by 12 inches, 41 feet long, showing heart as above.

2,000 feet timber, 10 by 10, 30 feet long, same quality.

34 pieces 10 by 10 in. 16 ft. long, to show heart as above.

17	"	10 by 10 in. 28	"	"	"
17	"	10 by 10 in. 26	"	"	"
17	"	10 by 10 in. 24	"	"	"
17	"	10 by 10 in. 22	"	"	"
17	"	10 by 10 in. 20	"	"	"
17	"	10 by 10 in. 18	"	"	"
17	"	10 by 10 in. 16	"	"	"
17	"	10 by 10 in. 14	"	"	"
17	"	10 by 10 in. 12	"	"	"

20,000 ft. timber, 12 by 12 in. 20 ft. long, square edged

30,000	"	"	12 by 12 in. 31	"	"
30,000	"	"	12 by 12 in. 41	"	"
20,000	"	"	12 by 12 in. common.		

120 pieces Post Oak, 18 feet long, 12 by 12 inches.

Also, to be delivered at Jones's Lock.

60,000 feet pine timber, 12 by 12 inches, in lengths of 20, 30, and 40 feet.

At Silver Run Lock.

75,000 feet pine timber, 12 by 12 inches, in lengths of 20, 30, and 40 feet.

ALEXANDER MUTCHISON.

May 9, 1855. 400-2t

NOTICE.

THE Books of the Express Steam Boat Company are in the hands of Ramsey & Bro., who will settle up the business of the Concern. All indebted to the Company will please settle their notes and accounts. Creditors will also please hand in their claims for liquidation.

RAMSEY & BRO.

May 10. 99-

SPRING OPENS!!

CITIZENS OF FAYETTEVILLE,

Take Notice!

WHEN you visit Wilmington, call and see the newly imported

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS

just opened at the

CITY CLOTHING STORE.

It is true that Scott & Baldwin have the largest Merchant Tailoring Establishment in the State; and furthermore, the finest Goods are sold there and made to measure in the most approved style.

Send your orders for good and fashionable wearing apparel to SCOTT & BALDWIN'S

City Clothing Store,

Wilmington.

March 10, 1855. 86-2mi

Office Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company,
APRIL 24, 1855.

THE annual meeting of the Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company will take place at the office of the Company, in the Town of Fayetteville, at 11 o'clock, on the 24th May next.

C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

April 30, 1855. 96-tm

SALES AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at my Auction Store, Hay street, on the 15th May, a large stock of DRY GOODS, comprising a general assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods. The sales will be positive, to close a concern. Terms liberal, made known at the sale.

R. M. ORRELL, Auct'r.

April 30. 96-tf

McLAURIN & STRANGE

HAVE on hand, a large stock of superior SPIRIT BARRELS, which they would sell at a reduced price for cash. Persons wishing to make engagements would do well to call on us before making engagements, as we warrant a good article.

April 20, 1855. 95tf

COUNCIL, RAY & Co.

HAVE just received a handsome stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

consisting in part of plain and fig'd Berages: Tissues; figured and crape Challies; plain and printed Lawns. Swiss and Jaconets: Brilliantes; Ginghams; Gingham Lawns; Illusion; Tarletans; Muslin and Cambric Edging, Inserting and Flouncing; French worked Collars, Sleeves and Chemisetts; Kid Gloves; Sewing Silk Mitts; Gold and black Lace Veils; Plain and emb'd Crape Shawls; Grass and corded Skirts; Mantillas; Fr. work ing Cotton; Horn, Shell, and Rubber, Side, Puff, and Dressing Combs; Hair Brushes; Port Monaies; Crotchet Needles; Reticules; Fans, &c.

For Gentlemen.

A very Large Stock of READY MADE CLOTHING; Cloths Blk and Fancy Cassimeres; Drab D'Ete; Plain and Figd Linen Clothes; Linen drills; Cravats; Hats; Boots and Shoes; Umbrellas and everything usually kept in the Dry Goods line.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine our Stock, 4 Doors East of the Market, North side Person Street.

JOHN T. COUNCIL.
ALEXANDER RAY.
JOHN A. NICHOLSON.

Fayetteville, April 18, 1855. 92-tf

NEW STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

C. THOMSON has now in store his usual variety of **FASHIONABLE GOODS** in his line, to which he would call the attention of the public and his friends,—ever desiring to have it remembered, that he is disposed to sell CHEAP for CASH.

Please call and examine my HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, GAITERS, SHOES, &c.

J. C. THOMSON, Market Square.

April 14 92-tf

BARGAINS.

I WILL sell the balance of my Stock of CROCKERY and GLASS WARE at cost for CASH. The entire stock is IMPORTED, and to families wishing to replenish old sets or lay in new ones, a rare chance is offered of so doing at a bargain.

I have a number of French China Goods in sets and otherwise, together with a complete assortment of Iron stone and other goods—altogether comprising an attractive assortment at the prices I am now offering them at.

Meantime, having perfected other arrangements, I will close out the entire stock with the good will of the business, on reasonable terms, to any party wishing to engage in it.

The business is profitable and constantly growing, and offers a good opening to a business man.

ALEX'R MacRAE, Jr.,
Importer of China, Glass and Earthenware,
Wilmington, N. C.

April 12. [wn] 92-1m

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are just opening a NEW STOCK of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, &c.

Which they offer on the best terms for CASH or on time to punctual Customers.

☞ Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

HARRIS & RANDLE.

Centre, Stanly Co., April 12, 1855. 92-3m

FOR SALE.

THE running part of a 2, 3, and 4 horse Wagon, each with Iron Axles, new and ready for use.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 14, 1855. 88tf

PEARCE & FERGUSON,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

☞ Strict attention paid to orders. ☜

B. F. PEARCE. (13tf) J. B. FERGUSON.

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber on Monday last, a bright bay, a sorrel, and two dark brown MULES, considerably marked with gear; they were last heard from near Mr. W. L. Hall's distillery. Any person taking up said mules and leaving them with J. S. Banks or returning them to the subscriber, will be suitably rewarded.

DUNCAN SHAW.

April 12, 1855. 91tf

GOOD FARMING AND TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to turn his attention wholly to his profession, offers for sale a tract of LAND, containing 850 acres, more or less, pleasantly situated in Cumberland Co. N. C., a very healthy portion of country, and in sight of Bluckersville Male and Female Academy, where a splendid School is continually in progress, which is an advantage not offered by every home. The said tract has near a two horse farm in the state for cultivation, and a goodly number of Turpentine boxes with enough round pines to make up at a short time good crops. The growth of about 100 acres is oaks chiefly of Oak, with some Hickory, Dogwood, &c., the remainder principally of Pine, which is good for the amount of timber for many years. There is a comfortable dwelling house on the plantation with other out houses, together with one of the best Mill sites in this part of the country; as the dam is nearly completed, and the frame work all fitted and just at hand, very moderate expense will put the mill in full operation. A multiplication of words is unnecessary, as the land explains for itself. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to apply soon, as the subscriber intends to sell without delay.

For further information, address the subscriber at Bluckersville, Cumberland Co., N. C.

J. A. EDWARDS.

March 13, 1855. 84tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE are now receiving our Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of a very large and General assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Children's

Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes.

Selected with reference to styles and qualities from the most approved Manufactories; with a general assortment of SERVANT'S SHOES.

ALSO,

Calf, Goat, Binding and Lining Skins; Oak-tanned Sole Leather; Shoe Thread; Shoe Pegs; Lasts, &c., with a general assortment of Travelling Trunks.

All of which we will sell very cheap for CASH, or on time *only to prompt and regular* Customers.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

April 12. 91-6w

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to us by Note or Account of longer standing than July last, are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be extended.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

April 12, 1855. 91-6w

PUMPS.

SUCTION and Suction Pumps,
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.

For sale by C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.

March 30. 83-tf

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

HAVE just received a large and well selected assortment of

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES,

to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants.

March 17, 1855 84-

SPRING GOODS, 1855.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his supply of Goods, among which are

Printed Lawns, Brilliontoens;
Grenadines, Bareges,
Crape Arpin, Silk Tissues,
Plain, figured and plain black Silks,
Colored Silks—plain, plaid, and striped,
Embroidered Crape Shawls,
Dunnell's, Allen's and Biggs' Prints,
Ginghams—French and others,
Bonnet, Neck and Cap Ribbons,
Straw and Silk Bonnets,
Fresh Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Linen Damask Table Cloths,
Bolting Cloths from No. 1 to 10,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans,
Bleached Shirting and Sheetings,
Brown " "
Ready-Made Clothing,

With many other Goods. All of which are offered at the lowest market price.

March 16, 1855. 84-tf

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.

SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by

GEO. McNEILL.

June 1854. 7-tf

NORTH CAROLINA PENSION AND BOUNTY LAND AGENCY

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

PENSION and Bounty Land Claims prosecuted for military services in all the Wars since 1790

☞ No charge made unless money or land is recovered.

Pension money collected from the U. S. Agency at this place. ☞ Blanks furnished gratis.

☞ CASH paid for Land Warrants.

JNO. M. ROSE.

March 8, 1855. 80-6m

P. S.—The new Bounty Land Law has passed; all persons for whom I procured Land Warrants under the old law, and all other Soldiers, their wives and heirs, are requested to call on me immediately. J. M. R.

NEW BOOKS.

THE CASTLE BUILDERS, by author of Heartsease, &c.; the Banking House, from Blackwood; Perils of Courtship; Half Hours with the best Authors, by Knight: Greek Ollendorff, by Kendrick; Spiers' and Surrenne's French and English Pronouncing Dictionary; Success in Life, by Tuthill; &c.

Also, further supply of Fudge Doings, Ik Marvel; Owen's Anabasis; Anthon's Latin Prosody; Anthon's Anabasis; Madows' French Dictionary; Anthon's Ainsworth; Bolmar's Phrases; Leverett's Latin Lexicon; Bullion's Latin Grammars, Readers, &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

April 4.

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly, the Courts of Chatham, Moore, and Harnett Counties.

April 10. 91-tf

SPRING GOODS, &c.

THE Subscriber has in Store, and is receiving, his SPRING STOCK of GOODS, which he wishes to sell for Cash, Barter, or on Credit.

DISTILLER'S GLUE, a very good article.

1000 SPIRIT BARRELS.—I would be pleased to furnish to Distillers the number of Barrels desired, as I have made arrangements with the best makers. Every Barrel shall be GOOD.

Also, a fine close CARRIAGE, new, Fayetteville make. Warranted.

DEBTORS will please take notice, that I am in want of Money, and they "KNOW SOMETHING."—that is, I must have it. THO. J. JOHNSON.

April 16. 92 tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

J. A. PEMBERTON

IS now receiving a large and beautiful stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

SILK GOODS,

Consisting of EVERY VARIETY of **Ladies' Dress Goods.**

A few very handsome Flounced Berage and Organdie Dresses, (entirely new style;) Plain and Embroidered Silk and Lace Mantles: a very superior stock of EMBROIDERIES; Collars, Sleeves, Chemizettes; Muslin and Cambric Flouncings; Black, White, and Colored Kid Gloves, (good quality;) Sewing Silk Mitts; Plain and Embroidered White Crape Shawls; Marseilles, Grass and Corded Skirts; Rail Road Corsets; French Working Cotton; Embroidering Braids and Silks; Ladies' black and colored Gaiters, (of the latest styles,) &c., &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Black, Brown, Blue, and Olive French Cloths; Black and Fancy Cassimeres; Italian Cloths; Drap D'ete; White and Fancy Marseilles, and Silk Vestings. A large stock of MEN and BOY'S Clothing, WARRANTED WELL MADE. Hats, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes; Umbrellas, Parasols; Paper Hangings; Window Curtains; Screen Paper, &c., &c.

The above Stock embraces a very general assortment of everything in the dry goods line, and were selected with great care. Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves. They will be offered at the LOWEST market prices. J. A. PEMBERTON.

April 2, 1855. 88-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THREE HUNDRED and TWENTY Acres of Land, adjoining the Cape Fear, two miles below Fayetteville. Of this tract, about Forty acres are enclosed and under cultivation, meadow and corn land; the remainder is swamp and sand-hill, well wooded, and located for dwellings.

THOS. J. ROBINSON.

April 2. 88-tf

FOR SALE,

A FIRST RATE BUGGY HORSE, of fine action, and fast. Also, a good BUGGY and HARNESS. The owner having no further use for them, they will be disposed of at a bargain if applied for soon.

Apply at this Office.

Nov. 6, 1854. 46tf

NEW BAKERY.

THE Subscriber has established a Bakery on Bow Street, on the Lot two doors East of Duncan McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to furnish Families, Boats, and the public generally, with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, of the best quality, as he has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.

CHA'S BANKS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1852. 55-tf

FOR SALE.

At Reduced Prices, for CASH or on SHORT TIME,

250 CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES,

Rockaways and Buggies

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MANY of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily. Among which are many New and Beautiful styles, and one VERY FINE CARRIAGE. Some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are GREATER than any establishment South, and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the BEST QUALITY as low as it can be built for by any one.

☞ Those who are indebted to me will please pay up, as my business requires my out-standing debts to be collected. A. A. McKETHAN.

Feb. 3, 1855. 72-tf

Removal.

FRANCIS SHENTON

BEGS to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to the Store adjoining George McNeill, Esq., Haymount, Fayetteville, N. C., where he now offers for sale the largest and most varied assortment of

Pumps and Hydraulic Machines

and Fixings ever offered in the market, comprising Hydraulic Rams; Brass Bibb Guage and Stop Cocks, to suit every kind of water works or Steam Engines; Sheet Lead and Piping of various sizes; Lifting and Force Pumps; Garden Engines; Shower Baths, &c., of his own manufacture. A variety of articles for household use, such as Brass and Plated Basin Cocks, Plug Basins, &c. Also, A. BARKER'S PATENT double action Lifting and Force PUMP, working in a single cylinder, without reaction of water. This Pump is made to work in Wells of any depth, and of sizes to raise from 30 to 1000 gallons of water per minute. It is undoubtedly the most simple, durable, and efficient Pump known to the world.

Sept. 4, 1854. 28tf

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our stock of Spring and Summer goods, which have been purchased very cheap, and will be sold remarkably low, and persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine our stock, whether they buy of us or not, as we are anxious to exhibit our goods, knowing they will compare favorably with any in the market. We have a very large stock of everything usually kept in the Dry Goods line, consisting of the following articles: Plaid, plain and black Silks; Tissues; fine and common Berages; Berage De Laines; white, figured, plain, plaid, printed, swiss, mull, jaconet and cross barred Muslins; Sheetings, bleached and unbleached; Collcos of every colour and price; Hosiery of every quality; Buttons; Dress Trimmings; silk, kid, lisle and picke Gloves; the largest lot of Embroidered collars, undersleeves, handkerchiefs and edgings, we have yet offered; Mantillas; Crape Shawls; Ladies' fine Silk Hats, some beautiful; Straw Bonnets; Flats; Ribbons, Tabs and Flowers; Ladies' Gaiters, Boots, walking Shoes; and also a large stock of Children's Shoes

For Gentlemen and Youths:

Cloths, Cassimeres, black and fancy; Silk, Satin and Marseilles Vestings; Ready Made Clothing, for Men and Boys; Shirts, Collars, Hats of the latest styles; Boots, very fine; Shoes and Gaiters.

Negro Shoes of every size and quality.

All of the above goods have been purchased low, and brought in this market with a view of selling cheap.

W. F. & E. F. MOORE.

March 29. 87-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the stock of material at the Carriage establishment formerly occupied by Mr. A. B. Whitfield, intends carrying on the

Carriage-Making Business.

He solicits a share of the liberal patronage bestowed upon carriage shops generally. He has now on hand some very

HANDSOME VEHICLES.

Which cannot be surpassed in the place for style of finish and durability, which he will sell as low as any work of the kind can be bought in the place.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

REPAIRING done in the best manner and on very reasonable terms.

Give him a call before buying elsewhere.

J. D. CALLAIS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 8. 72-tf

SPRING GOODS.

W. N. TILLINGHAST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, AND

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

HAY STREET, opposite H. & E. J. Lilly.

KEEPS constantly on hand a good assortment of articles in his line, viz:

White and Gilt-band CHINA Dinner and Tea sets.
" " " " " Ware, in separate pieces.
Fancy Gilt China Tea sets, 44 pieces at $12 to $20.
Painted China Tea sets, 32 and 44 pieces, at $4 to $7.
White GRANITE Dinner sets.
White Granite, Colored and common Dinner, Tea and Toilet ware of various patterns.
Rockingham and Yellow ware, Milk Pans, Cake Pans, Pie Plates, Tea Pots, Spittoons, &c.; Stone Jars.

Cut, Moulded and Plain GLASSWARE in great variety.

Superior Table CUTLERY; Silver plated CASTORS and SPOONS; Britania Spoons, Castors, Coffee and Tea Pots, Candlesticks, Communion sets, &c.; Tin Coffee Urns, Dish and Plate Covers, Tea Kettles, (Brass and Copper ditto;) Oyster Stews, and a variety of useful TIN WARE. A beautiful assortment of WAITERS. LAMPS: for burning Fluid, Oil and Lard—standing and hanging—of various patterns; Lamp Glasses and Wicks for Oil and Camphene Lamps; Lamp Glasses for Cotton Factories on hand or made to order. Passage and Guarded Lanterns.

Also, a variety of Spoons, Ladles, Skimmers, Dippers, Brushes, Table Mats, Wood Ware, and many other USEFUL ARTICLES, necessary or convenient for Housekeepers.

☞ Goods carefully packed.

☞ Orders will be put up as low as if the parties were present.

March 12, 1855. 83 tf

To the PHYSICIANS of NORTH CAROLINA, and to all who use Liquor as a Medicine or as a Beverage.

PHYSICIANS who prescribe Alcoholic Liquors for Medicinal purposes should give the preference to WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

1. It is manufactured at Schiedam, in Holland, and exclusively in the factory of the proprietor, by processes and from material elsewhere unemployed and unknown.

2. It is proved, by the repeated analysis of several eminent chemists, to be entirely free from the pernicious fusil oil which ramains in every kind of liquor distilled from grain, and which is the cause of the nervous and visceral derangement, serious congestion, and morbid desire for habitual and intemperate indulgence, which such liquors invariably tend to superinduce.

3. It is proved by the same unerring tests that the Juniper Gin is not flavored with the coarse, acrid and indigestible oil of Juniper heretofore used, but with the specifically lighter, more volatile, aromatic and medicinal of the two essential oils of the Italian Juniper berry, neglected by every other manufacturer.

4. It is chemically proved to be absolutely pure in its rectification—a quality obtained by an entirely new process, and which no other Holland Gin in the world has acquired.

5. It is proved by extensive medical experience and testimony, to be an efficient as well as an agreeable remedy in many cases of incipient dropsy, gravel, chronic gout, rheumatism, flatulence, colic, concretions in the kidney and bladder, dyspepsia, fever and ague, general debility, sluggish circulation of the blood, deficient assimilation of food and exhausted vital energy.

6. It is a most grateful and renovating cordial, and when used as directed, never inflames the system or induces inebriety, but tends rather to subdue the latter frailty, by creating a dislike to all inferior liquors. And it invariably corrects the ill effects of bad water, whether in swampy or limestone districts. In all of these enumerated qualities it has no rival in any market in the world.

Since the introduction of this celebrated medicinal beverage into the United States, a number of Liquor Dealers in New York and our other large cities have commenced counterfeiting it. The genuine is only sold in quart and pint bottles, handsomely wrapped in yellow paper with my name on the bottle, cork, and label. I would advise those who use it medicinally, to purchase by the bottle, as Bars and Hotels frequently fill my bottles with common gin and sell it for the genuine. For sale by all the respectable Druggists in the United States. UDOLPHO WOLFE,

Sole Manufacturer and Importer,
18, 20 and 22, Beaver street, New York.

The word "Schnapp" belongs exclusively to my article, all others are counterfeit.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by the only authorised Agent in Fayetteville. W. DRAUGHON.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 8, 1855. 64tf

DESIRABLE TOWN PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

WE will sell our newly improved LOT, on the corner of Cool Spring Street and Cool Spring Alley. The buildings have all been constructed in the last 12 months, every thing in neat order, and ready for the reception of a family.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan'y 1, 1855. 68tf

BANK STOCK.

BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTON to the Capital Stock of the Bank of Wilmington, will be opened on the 2d day of April, 1855, at the office of James Banks, in the Town of Fayetteville, and remain open for Sixty Days, under the direction of

J. D. WILLIAMS,
WM. McLAURIN,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
JAMES BANKS, } Comm'rs.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 28, 1855. 87tf

BANK OF CLARENDON,

AT FAYETTEVILLE.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Bank of Clarendon, at Fayetteville, held on 12th inst., it was

Resolved, That Subscription Books for the Stock of said Bank be opened on the 1st Monday in April, at the following places, viz:

Fayetteville, at the store of Messrs. S. W. Tillinghast & Co.
Asheborough,
Carthage,
Pittsborough,
Elizabethtown,
Wilmington,
Lumberton,
Clinton,
Laurinburgh,
Whiteville,
Rockingham,
Little's Mills,
Albemarle,
Troy.

S. W. TILLINGHAST, Chairman.

J. W. Sandford, Sec'y.

March 19, 1855. 84-tf

SPRING, 1855.

PEARCE & FERGUSON

ARE now opening and receiving a general assortment of

Foreign and Domestic, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, and a general assortment of Ready-Made Clothing,

Which they offer at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at low prices and upon accommodating terms to punctual customers.

B. F. PEARCE. J. B. FERGUSON.

March 15, 1855. 83tf

FOR SALE.

2,000 ACRES of Land, 9 miles from Fayetteville, lying directly on the Southern Plank Road, and on each side of Big Rockfish. One of the best Turpentine sections in the county, with convenient improvements for a family residence; with a small corn mill on a never failing stream, and a first rate situation for a Turpentine Distillery and Store.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Feb'y 5, 1855. 72-tf

READ.—*Something for every Man.*

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

A LARGE and fashionable Stock constantly on hand. To all who wish decidedly handsome and well made Garments, from the best Material and at the lowest price, my Establishment will prove a great curtailer of yearly expenses,—this being the only House of the kind in this place, where a general assortment is kept, and where almost everybody can get suited. I have also on hand an extensive variety of Shirts, Collars, Stocks, Cravats, Pocket H'dk'f's, Kid Gloves, and other furnishing Goods. Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valises, Walking Canes, Silk and Gingham Umbrellas, Looking Glasses, Imported Havana Cigars, and Fancy Goods, India Rubber Over-Coats, Leggings and Sandals, Oil Cloth Coats, Pants and Jackets, together with a large assortment of BOYS' CLOTHING.

I am grateful for past encouragement of my friends and customers, and solicit a continuance of the same, and all who recommend their friends to trade at this Establishment can depend upon their being dealt with fairly, and receiving for their money its full equivalent.

Call and satisfy your wants

GEORGE BRANDT,

South side Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C. between the Market House, and Fayetteville Hotel.

Feb'y 14, 1855. 75-3m

LUTTERLOH & CO.

THE undersigned having on the 20th May last formed a Copartner hip under the name and style of "LUTTERLOH & CO." for the purpose of transacting a general Boating business on the Cape Fear River, the Steamer Fanny Lutterloh has been repaired, and is now in superior order for freighting and carrying passengers. She will make regularly two trips a week, leaving Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 15 minutes after Sunrise, and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 10 o'clock. The Steamer Rowan with a full complement of Flats will make one trip or more a week, as circumstances may require. The Boats of this line being of very light draft of water, shippers may rely on dispatch. The Steamer Fanny Lutterloh has made two trips a week, for the last twenty-two months, up to the 20th May, during the lowest state of the River. Shippers by our line may rely with certainty on dispatch.

W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.
J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.

T. S. LUTTERLOH,
H. B. ELLIOTT,
J. F. MARSH,
W. P. ELLIOTT,
J. B. TROY, Jr.

July 25, 1854. 17tf

MARCH 19, 1855.

STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE NOW RECEIVING A GENERAL STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS;

Bonnets; Bonnet, Cap and Plain Ribbons;

Hats; Shoes;

and Ready-Made Clothing,

Which they will sell low at wholesale, for Cash or to prompt paying customers.

84-tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or cash, and oblige us. McDONALD & WHALEY.

N. B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Feb'y 17, 1855. 76tf

Sash, Blinds and Doors.

G. S. BUIE & CO.

ARE now putting up in this place Machinery of the most improved kind for the manufacture of SASH, BLINDS and DOORS, which will enable us to furnish a good article and at less price than they have ever been sold in this market.

—ALSO—

Ornamental Mouldings of all kind, length and size. Machinery expected in a few days for planing, tonguing and grooving Flooring.

All orders addressed to G. S. Buie & Co. will receive prompt attention.

G. S. BUIE & CO.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1854. 48tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
R. W. GOLDSTON.

Nov'r 17, 1854.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of R. W. Goldston in the late firm of G. W. I. Goldston & Co., will still continue to carry on the GROCERY AND HARDWARE BUSINESS at the old stand. He invites all his friends to call on him when they come to market, and he will try to make himself useful.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Nov'r 17, 1854. 50tf

S. S. AREY,

—DEALER IN—

Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Sugar and Coffee.

The public are invited to give a call at the Old Stand occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, south-west corner of Market Square.

Oct. 28, 1854. 46tf

ANDREWS & JESUP,

No. 70 PINE Street, NEW YORK.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF

Cotton and Woollen Machinery, Machinists' Tools, Leather Belting &c.,

—ALSO—

"Manufacturer's Articles"

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Comprising Belting, Card Clothing, Bobbins, Shuttles, Pickers, Roller Skins, Roller Cloth, Oils, &c.

Dec. 27, 1853. 57tf

Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Company has been in successful operation since Feb'y 1853. It has paid all losses promptly, *without any assessment*, and it has still a small cash capital on hand.

Policies issued up to 18th May, No. 709, covering property to value of	$1,151,862 00
Policies cancelled and expired	269,634 00
Amount now insured,	$882,228 00
Amount Premium Notes,	$164,669 61
Do do do. cancelled and expired,	86,085 35
Do. do now on hand,	$128,584 26
Averaging 14 57-100 per cent. on the amount insured.	
Cash premiums received,	$8,268 01
Fire losses adjusted and paid,	$4,917 22

The Board take pleasure in stating that the Company is now in a condition to merit public confidence.—It is *established upon a foundation which cannot be moved.* We solicit a share of business.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. McNeill, H. L. Myrover, C. Benbow, Henry Lilly, James Kyle, J. G. Shepherd, S. T. Hawley, David A. Ray, J. D. Williams, Thos. S. Lutterloh, N. A. Stedman, Wm. McLaurin, A. E. Hall, J. H. Cook, A. A. McKethan, Jas. G. Cook, C. Lutterloh.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.
L. B. LEMAY, General Agent.

May 20, 1854. 98Y

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, two Negro Girls and four Children, viz: MARTHA, a bright mulatto, five feet four or five inches high, took with her two girl children, Frances and Ann; HANNAH, copper colored, about the same height of Martha. Hannah took with her two male children, Lewis and John.

The above negroes formerly belonged to the estate of George T. Barksdale, and are supposed to be lurking about the Cape Fear, about Mr. Winslow's plantation. The above reward will be paid for their confinement in any Jail so that the subscriber can get them, or for their delivery to the subscriber in Sampson county.

FLEET R. PETERSON.

September 6, 1853. 26-tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, Gillespie Street, where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING** BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN.

March 28, 1853. 81-tf

Livery Stables.

The undersigned continue to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the public as good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.

Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.

☞ Stables at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store first door East of Mr. Lutterloh.

J. W. POWERS & CO.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 71tf

TROY & MARSH

HAVE ON HAND:

New Crop Molasses, Sugars, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Nails, Hardware, Cutlery, Window Glass, Putty, Blacksmith Tools, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Cotton Cards, Saddles and Bridles, Snuff, Soaps, Dry Goods, etc., etc.,

Which they offer at wholesale and retail.

—ALSO.—

Mess Pork, Bacon, Lard, Meal (Fresh,) Dried Fruits, Cabbage, FRESH up country Butter.

☞ We are Agents for the sale of Stoddard's Celebrated Piano Forte, warranted at N. Y. prices.

☞ Manufactured Tobacco at Factory prices.

Jan'y 28, 1854. 66-tf

STEDMAN & HORNE,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens and the public generally, that they have just returned from New York, and are receiving their Spring Stock of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods Groceries, Hardware, &c.

A variety of Hats, suitable for the season; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Slippers; a large assortment of ready-made Clothing; a great many articles in the ladies' line, and we would be pleased to have them to call and examine for themselves.

All orders sent to our care from our friends and customers will be promptly attended to.

March 30, 1853. 81tf

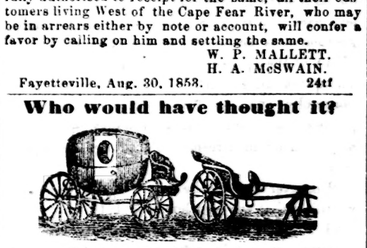
NOTICE.

DOCTORS Mallett & McSwain having left their Books and papers with W. McL. McKay, who is fully authorised to receipt for the same, all their customers living West of the Cape Fear River, who may be in arrears either by note or account, will confer a favor by calling on him and settling the same.

W. P. MALLETT.
H. A. McSWAIN.

Fayetteville, Aug. 30, 1853. 24tf

Who would have thought it?



A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

TO SELL.

A NEW TWO-HORSE WAGON, complete. Also, a fine family Harness Horse.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 7, 1855. 81-

CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on FRIDAY, 1st JUNE, 1855, in the town of Fayetteville. JOHN H. HALL, Pres't.

May 1. 95-tm

PLANTERS' HOTEL,

CHERAW, S. C.

THE undersigned having returned to Cheraw, and re-purchased the Planters' Hotel, is now thoroughly repairing the same, and will soon have it re furnished with new Furniture, in complete order for the accommodation of the TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

Thankful for past favors, she respectfully asks the patronage of her former friends and the public generally. MARY STEVENSON.

Cheraw, S. C., May 1. 95-tf

NOTICE.

WE HAVE bought the Wagon Shop lately owned by Thos. C. Fuller, at the corner of Person and Maxwell streets, and are now PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS FOR

Timber Wagons, Road Wagons of all sizes, Carts, Drays, Wheel Barrows, and in short ANY AND EVERYTHING which lies within the sphere of the

WHEEL-WRIGHT and BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS.

We will use only the BEST MATERIALS which can be procured, and will guarantee our work to compare favorably with that done at any establishment in the Southern Country.

Repairs done neatly, promptly, and with dispatch. HORSE-SHOEING shall receive at our establishment prompt attention, and in this, as well as every other department of our business, we will give satisfaction. HOLLAND, WEISIGER & CO.

☞ I cheerfully recommend Messrs. Holland, Weisiger & Co. to the public generally and my former patrons. They are practical Mechanics,—masters of their trade, and will please those who may favor them with their work. THOS. C. FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 3, 1855. 72tf

WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber will carry on the **Wagon-Making** and **Blacksmithing** business in their various branches, in the town of Lumberton. He has engaged the services of JOSEPH C. LALLY, who for several years managed the Wagon Manufactory of Mr. Fuller, of Fayetteville; he has had much experience, and is very capable of managing the business.

Repairing done promptly.

ALFRED BIGGS.

March 15, 1855. 84tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

HAVING more land than I can use, I offer for sale TWELVE TO FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES, immediately on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road twenty miles from Wilmington, and from four to five miles of the North West River. About one third of said lands are Piney land, the balance is rich swamp with a fine growth of Oak, Ash, Poplar, Mulberry, and some Cypress. Said lands can be made one of the finest Farms in Wilmington District,—so said by a good judge. Address the subscriber at Westbrooks P. O., Bladen County, North Carolina.

J. A. ROBESON

April 20, 1855. 94*4w

WILLIAM BOW,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods and Groceries, Family Provisions, &c.

FOOT OF HAYMOUNT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Oct. 7, 1854. 41*Y

TROY & McLEAN,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, AND

SOLICITORS IN EQUITY.

ROBERT E. TROY and ALEXANDER McLEAN have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson county.

One of the members of the firm will attend the Courts of the adjoining counties, but the arrangement is such that the office will be kept open at all times.

Dec. 20, 1854. 61*6m

Clinton Female Institute.

THE fifth Semi-Annual Session of this Institute will commence on Monday, January 29th, 1855.

The principal is now on a tour North, for the purpose of purchasing Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus for the use of the Institute, and to make such additions to the Library as the progress of the School seems to demand.

These considerations, taken in connection with the former facilities for imparting knowledge, and the general healthiness of the location, (the latter of which we invite particular attention to,) will no doubt insure a sufficient patronage.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, Dec. 16, 1854. 6*tf

LEATHER BELTING OR BANDS

MANUFACTURED by the Subscribers, of different widths, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper-rivited, at New York prices

LINES & HARRISS,
New Market, Randolph.

☞ The above kept for sale by

W. H. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, March 30. 88-tf

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Cumberland County, N. C., on the 27th inst., as a runaway, a negro man who says his name is GEORGE, and belongs to Robert Sturdivant of Chatham County, N. C. Said negro is of dark complexion, weighs about 165 pounds, is five feet eleven inches high, and about twenty-one years old; had on when brought to Jail, a black sack woollen coat, grey check cassimere pantaloons and a rough and ready hat. The owner of said